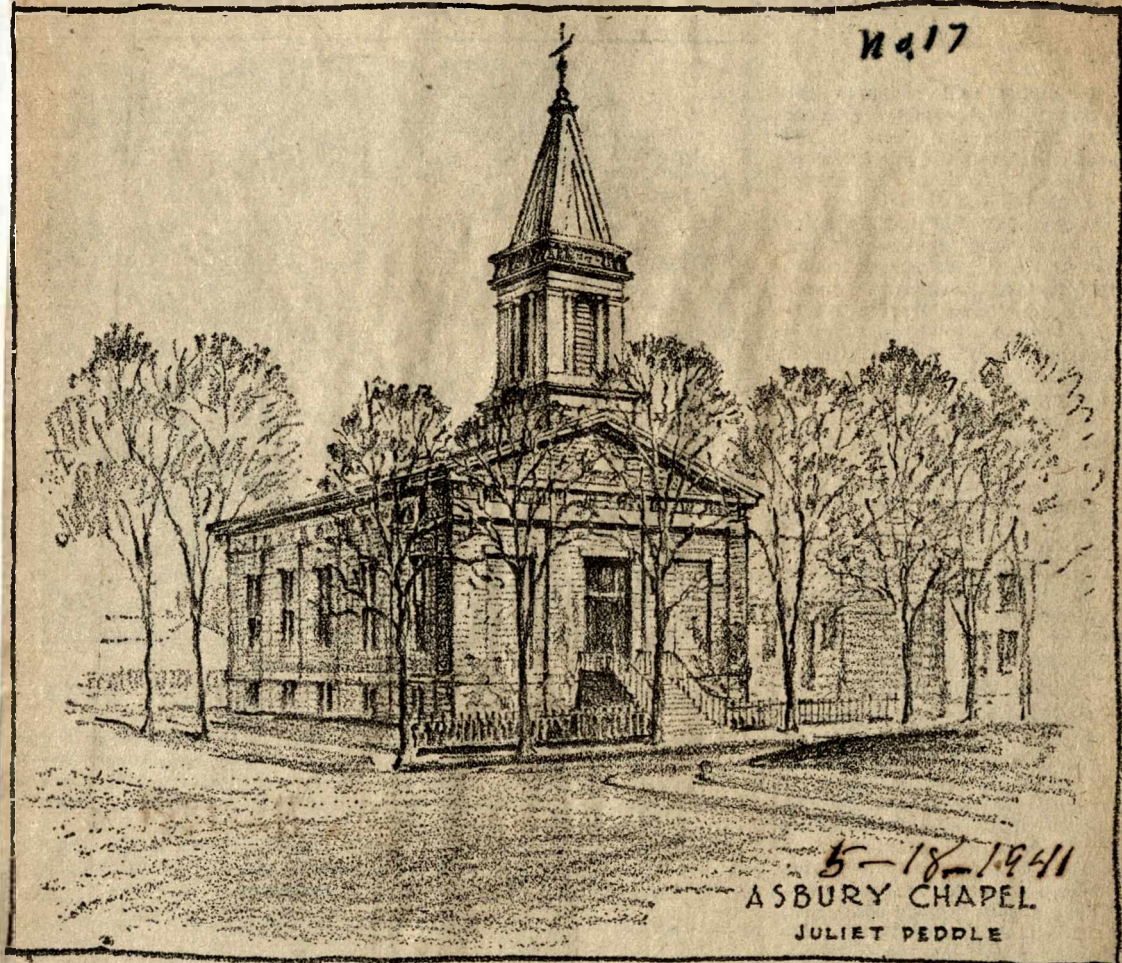


HISTORIC HOUSES DRAWN BY JULIET PEDDLE

Asbury Chapel
Baldwin Presbyterian Church
Ball House (Dr. E.V.)
Ball House (W.J.)
Baptist Church
Barbour, Corey House
Barbour, Daniel House
Bethesda Church
Blackman, Truman House
Blake House
Boudinot House
Brile House
Buntin's Hotel
Carr House
Chamberlain House
Christian Church
Clark House
Congregational Church
Court House (First)
Davis House
Deming, Demas House
Dowling House
Farrington House
G.A.R. Memorial
Gilbert House
Gilbert House (1st house of Curtis)
Gilbert House (2nd house of Curtis)
Gilbert, Joseph House
Gookins House
Heustis House
Hulman, Herman House
Hulman, Theodore House
Hudson, James H. House
Jenckes House
Jewett House
Lambert-Dickson House
Link House
Linton House
McGregor House
Markle House
Markles Mill
Naylor, George House
Old German Methodist Church
Old Otter Creek Union Church
Paddock House
Preston House
Rose, Chauncey House
Ross, John C. House
St. Joseph's Church
St. Mary of the Woods First Academy Building
St. Mary of the Woods Early Parich Church
St. Stephen's Church
Samule Merry House
Seminary

Sibleytown School
Spring Hill (Home of Col. R. W. Thompson
Steele House (no original)
Terre Haute & Richmond Passenger Freight Station
Terre Haute Female College
Terre Haute House
Turner House
Universalist Church
Voorhees, Daniel House
Warren House
Watton Inn
Weatherwax Tavern

Early Types Of Homes and Buildings In Vigo County



Asbury Chapel, erected in 1841 at Fourth and Poplar streets. Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute artist and architect.

THE ASBURY CHAPEL was located on the northwest corner of Fourth and Poplar streets where the Graham Grain Company is now located.

The organization of the Methodist church in Vigo county dates back to very early times. The Honey Creek circuit, which in earlier years included the Terre Haute area, was active before 1820, and the first services held in Terre Haute are said to have been held in the courthouse in 1826. The courthouse was used until 1834 when the Methodist Society took over a lot at the corner of Fourth and Poplar which had been set aside for a church when the town first was laid out. They raised \$800 and built a simple structure on this lot.

In 1841 they were able to build a regular church and the construction of the Asbury Chapel was started. The church was completed and dedicated that year. Two years later they hung the bell in the cupola. When they left this early church to go to the new location in 1894, this bell was removed and recast into little souvenir bells, a number of which are still in the possession of the church people.

I have a drawing from the border of the old map of 1854 as a reference and a considerably more recent photograph which I have used as a basis

for the above illustration. The materials would seem from the photograph to have been brick with white stone trimmings. The stone panel in the center of the pediment in the front was removed when the Asbury Chapel was given up and the First church was built, and it can be seen today where it has been set in the east wall of what we now know as the Methodist Temple.

The Asbury church served its congregation until 1894 when it was decided a larger building was needed, more centrally located. The name was changed to the First church at that time. Since then it has been changed again to the Methodist Temple. The chapel later was torn down.

The building is an interesting example of the Greek revival style. As far as I can make out from the two pictures I have, there were no major changes in the building from 1854 until the time the photograph was taken, probably in the early nineties, but I do find a difference in the window divisions. The small panes shown on the drawing of 1854 have disappeared in the photograph.

"Old Asbury," as it is affectionately referred to, is another of the interesting early buildings of Terre Haute which helped to give the early town a distinctive character of which we have only meager glimpses today.



BALDWIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
JULIET PEDDLE

First Presbyterian Church Which Stood at Fifth and Ohio Streets. Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

THE early Presbyterian church in Terre Haute had a more varied career than most.

The first Presbyterian church in this community was organized in 1828. Ten persons met at the courthouse and Rev. David Monfort acted as moderator. This group followed the practice of early churches of that day in meeting in available halls until they were able to build a church of their own. In 1843 they purchased a lot at the northwest corner of Fifth and Poplar, and in 1844 the church was dedicated. This building served the congregation until 1862 when it was sold.

The second Presbyterian church to be organized in Terre Haute was formed in 1846. The congregation purchased a lot on the north side of Mulberry between Fourth and Fifth streets and presumably built their church shortly after, though I do not have the date of its construction. A few years later the community was felt to be not large enough to support these two churches and the recently organized Baldwin church, and it was deemed advisable to dissolve the organization that the members might affiliate themselves with the other churches. This church was dissolved in 1850 and the property sold to the German Methodist church in 1851.

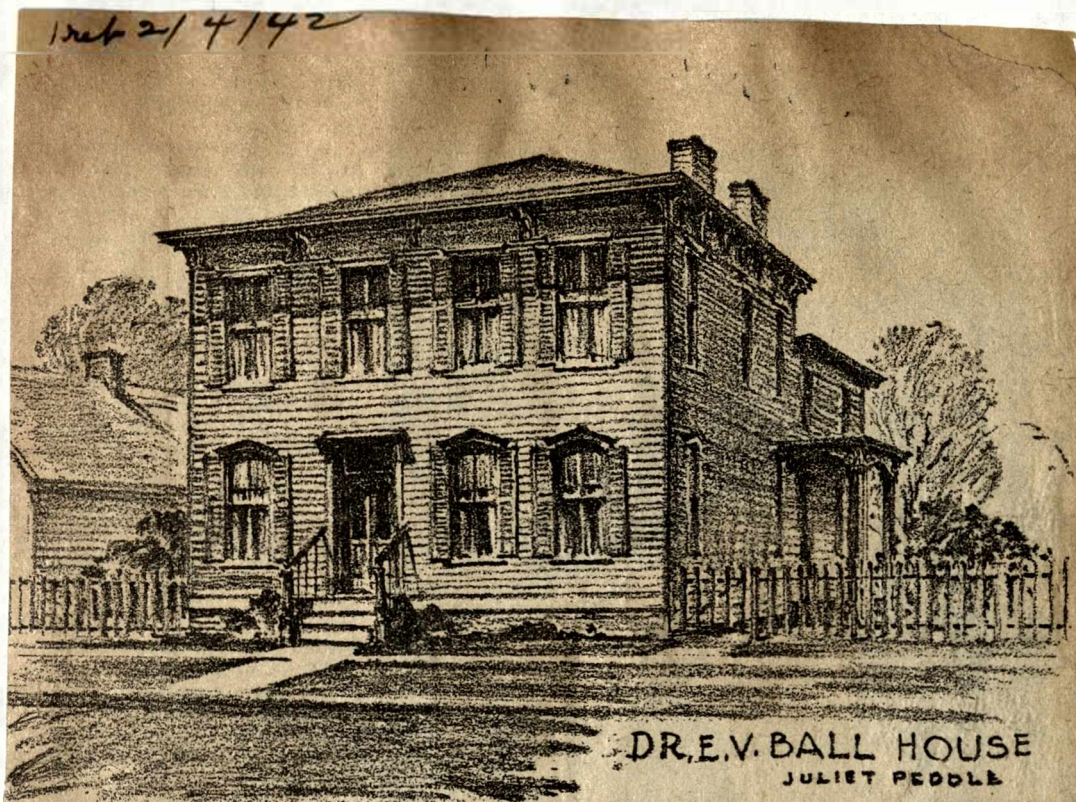
In 1848 a group of people desirous of forming a New School Presbyterian church invited William Cheever, who then had a church in Rockville, to come and organize a church in Terre Haute. The organization took place in December, 1848. The Christian church allowed this congregation the use of their church until they should have their own. In 1851 they purchased a lot on the northeast corner of Fifth and Ohio and in 1853 erected their church.

The church was named for Mr. Baldwin, a prominent preacher and educator who was the first president of Wabash College. In 1868 the name was changed to the Second Presbyterian church.

In 1865 discussions started in regard to uniting the Baldwin church and the First church which by this time was in its new quarters at Seventh and Mulberry streets. There were many matters which were difficult to settle and it was not until 1879 that the two churches were finally united. The Baldwin (by this time changed to the Second Presbyterian) church and the First church both dropped their earlier names and the new church was called the Central Presbyterian church, by which name it is still known today.

Since I have been unable to locate a picture of the earliest building, I have selected the Baldwin church for illustration as, though not the first, it is still quite an early one and I have two pictures of it—one on the map of 1854 and the other a photograph in the possession of Miss Helen Condit which was taken not long before it was torn down. The above drawing is based on the 1854 picture, using the photograph as a basis for detail. The photograph shows no spire above the cornice of the tower but other than that, there seems to have been no great change in the building.

The style of this church is interesting in that it is one of the earlier ones to adopt the Gothic style which was being revived in this period. This seems to us today a very normal style for a church, but then it was the new and forward looking thing to do in a community dominated by the Greek revival and other classical forms. It is interesting to have preserved for us a record of this early Gothic revival church.



DR. E. V. BALL HOUSE WHICH STOOD AT FIRST AND CHERRY STREETS.

THE home of Dr. Edward Voorhees Ball, one of Terre Haute's early physicians, was located near the southwest corner of First and Cherry streets.

Dr. Ball was born in New Jersey in 1800 and came west with his parents while yet a boy. His father had a farm in Illinois and would have preferred that his son stay on the farm but the boy had decided to become a doctor and went to Vincennes where he studied under Dr. Lawrence Shuler. Dr. Shuler moved to Terre Haute in 1825 and Dr. Ball followed him soon after.

In 1828 Dr. Ball married Sarah Elizabeth Richardson of York, Ill. During that year he purchased the lot upon which the above house was built. I do not know how soon he built his house, but it seems probable from information at hand that it was built by 1830.

I have only the sketchiest description of the original house in a little family story written by Dr. Ball's daughter, Mary Ball Peddle. She says: "My father first built the house with a large parlor and bedroom upstairs and a basement dining room and kitchen below these rooms. Along the south side of the house there was an upper and lower porch, the lower one to given entrance to the basement. The east end of the porch above, the length of the parlor, was my father's office. After a while more room was needed. The porch was made wider and enclosed above and below so as to give a large room above and two bedrooms below. The office was taken for a bedroom and a new office building was put on the corner of the lot." The house as last described was the way it looked about 1847 so it had already been remodeled at that date.

It was altered again in the middle sixties. There was considerable family discussion before the changes were made as to whether it would not be better to build a new house further east where the newer residential section of the town was developing. The house had originally been located on a choice site, overlooking the river and many of the nicer homes of that early period were situated along or near the river front. Industry had begun to creep in even in the fifties and the canal was not far away, but the family was attached to the old home site and finally decided to enlarge the old house instead of building in the lower part of town.

The new house seems to have been set in front of the old one which can be seen at the back of the above picture. The illustration represents the house as it appeared after these last changes. Dr. Ball's granddaughter, Caroline Peddle Ball, says the new drawing room was 45 feet long, and had two fireplaces, and that all of the ceilings were high, even in the new bedrooms upstairs, but she remembers with particular affection her grandmother's cozy bedroom in the old portion of the house at the back which was several steps lower than the front part of the house. She also tells of hearing about a lovely garden which her grandfather had, which was practically gone by the time she could remember. The doctor had all kinds of rare trees and shrubs, many of them imported. He had trained dwarf fruit trees as pyramids and others were espalliers. A Scotch gardner whom he employed may have had something to do with developing this interesting garden but the doctor took a great deal of pleasure in working in it himself. She speaks of a well tended drive which used to sweep up to the front door which she says the coming of the railroad on First street eliminated, but I believe that this must have been the drive to the old house which was necessarily lost when the new house was set in front of it.

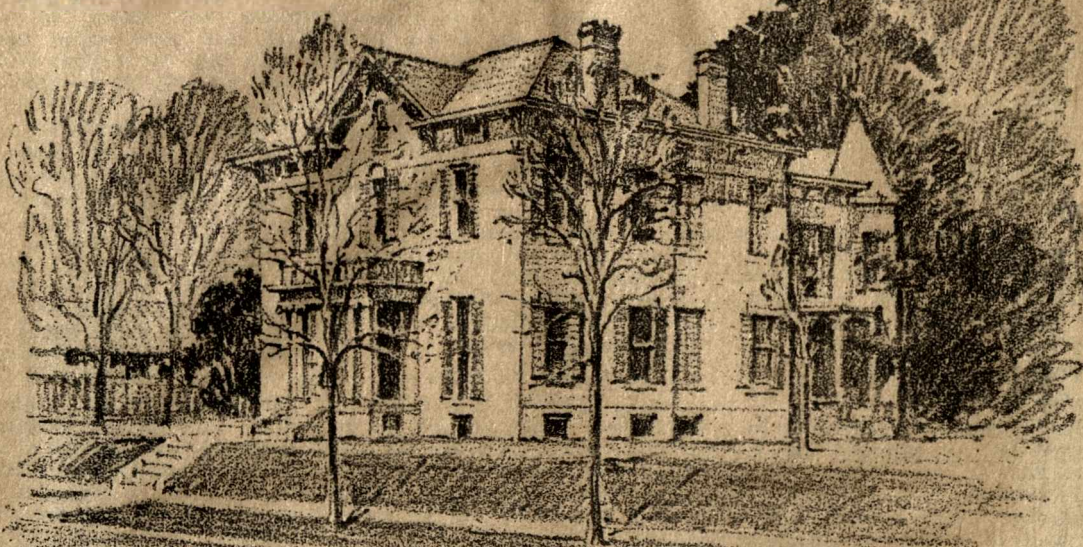
Dr. Ball died in 1873 and his wife in 1890. From 1890 until 1912 the house was rented and it was during this time that the Social Settlement was located here. In 1912 the Carl Bauermister Co. purchased the property and in 1923 took down the house. The site is now occupied by the buildings of the Distributors Terminal Corporation.

In 1884 the railroad obtained a right of way along First street which accelerated the conversion of this locality to an industrial one and by the time the house was finally removed the aspect of the neighborhood was a far cry from the village street of the 1830's with its trees and gardens and white picket fences.

Change is essential to progress, but even while urging progress we sometimes turn back and gaze a moment with respect and affection upon the things of the past which have served their turn at building our community and then have yielded to the march of progress when their usefulness was ended.

EARLY TYPES OF HOMES IN VIGO COUNTY

File no 9/41



W.J. BALL HOUSE
JULIET PEDDLE

The William J. Ball Home on South Fifth Street. Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

THE William J. Ball House formerly stood at 1138 South Fifth street.

The property had been through several hands before Mr. Ball lived there, but since his family were the latest and the longest owners, it was generally spoken of as the Ball house.

The first transfer of property which I find is from Gustavus Collins and wife to Richard W. Thompson in 1850. In an interview with Col. Thompson in an old newspaper on the occasion of his eighty-fourth birthday, he says he built the house on this property in 1852 and planted a great many trees on what was then a flat open prairie.

In 1864 he traded houses with William J. Ball who then owned "Spring Hill," a country place south of town. I am indebted to Mr. A. R. Markle for this date and the date that Thompson purchased the property and also for the use of a photograph in his possession which is the basis of my illustration.

William J. Ball was born in Virginia in 1814. His early training was along technical lines and he came west in 1833 and assisted in the engineering work on the Wabash & Erie canal. He first came to Terre Haute in 1840, and in 1842 was married to Julia Creighton. Three years later he was appointed resident engineer on the canal work. After completion of the canal in 1850 he went into railroad engineering and was associated with the railroad more or less for the rest of his life.

The first house that I have identified as his home is at the corner of Sixth and Poplar, the

house which was later bought by Mr. Theodore Hulman and moved to Sixth and Park streets. This house has been described in an earlier article in this series. Mr. Ball lived here from 1848 to 1856. In 1856 he bought the house at Spring Hill which had been built by an earlier owner of the farm. Then, as before mentioned, he traded houses with Col. Thompson in 1864. Mr. Ball lived here until his death in 1874. His children occupied the house after his death until the time it was torn down. Mr. William C. Ball and Miss Susan are especially associated with this house as they lived here continuously and the others were here for intervals only. It was always an interesting household.

In 1924 or 1925 Mrs. Julia Donham, the last of the children, had the house taken down.

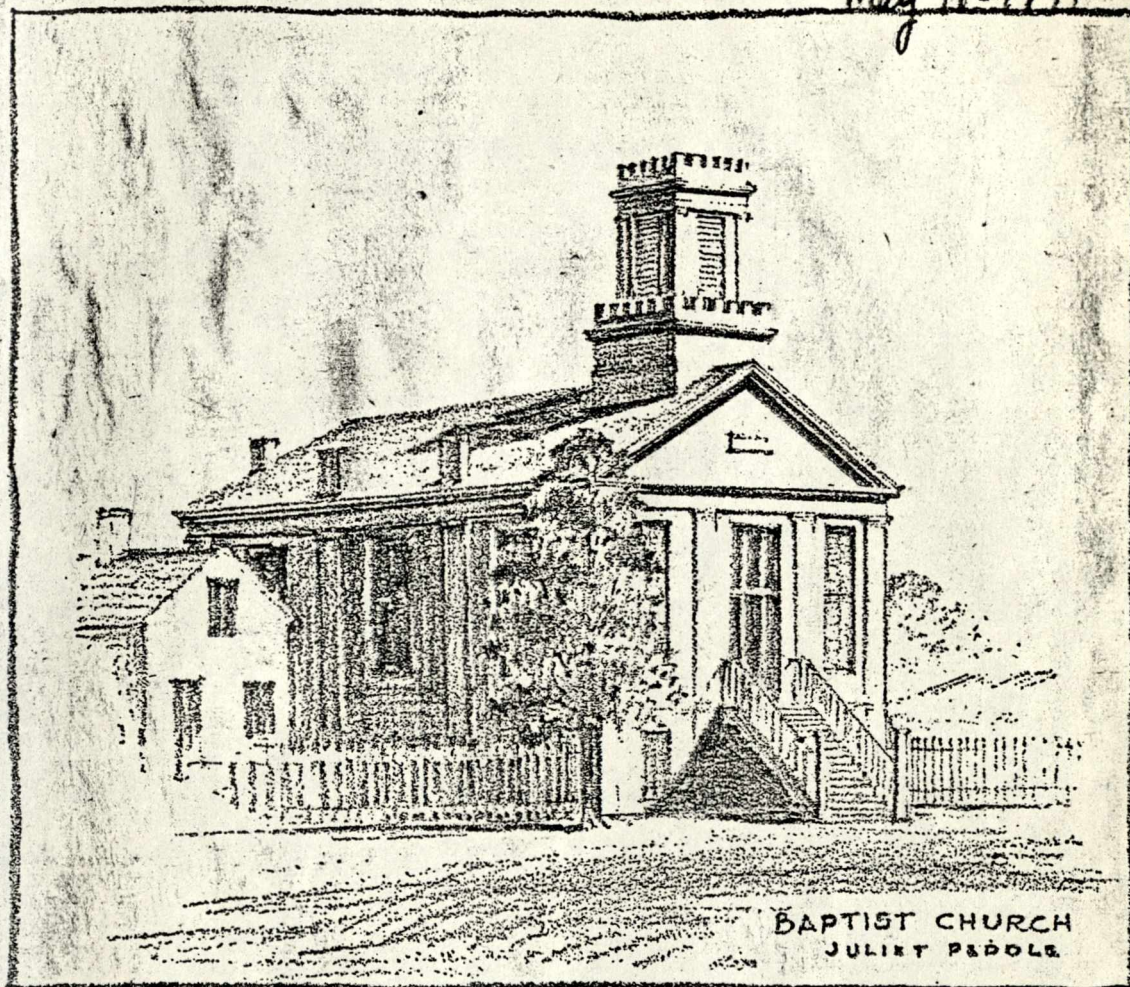
Col. Thompson, in his interview, speaks of certain changes which were made to this house in later years but did not say just what was done. We do know, however, that the house as shown above is not exactly as originally built.

The lines of this house are definitely of a later period than many of the others that I have described. It is more monumental in character than the earlier ones and has more elaborate cornice and other details, though the classical columns and entrance portico are quite similar to earlier work.

This is another of our earlier houses which have seen many interesting people and happenings in the past and are today only a memory.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—XVI

May 11-1941



First Baptist Church, Organized in 1836. Drawing by Juliet B. Peddle, Terre Haute artist and architect

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH in Terre Haute was organized in 1836 at a meeting held in the old brick school house and consisted of nine members. For 11 years the congregation met where hall space was available and grew in members and strength until they were able to build a church of their own.

A site on the west side of Fourth street between Mulberry and Eagle was selected and they started construction in 1847. The church was not finished, however, until three years later, in 1850. In 1861 ill fortune in the shape of a tornado visited them and destroyed the building and, with the uncertainty of war conditions, it was felt inadvisable to rebuild immediately.

By the time the congregation felt they could rebuild they decided that the old location was no longer so suitable as it was at first, and they purchased a site at the northwest corner of Sixth and Cherry streets. Until 1877 they worshipped in a chapel at the rear of this property, but in that year

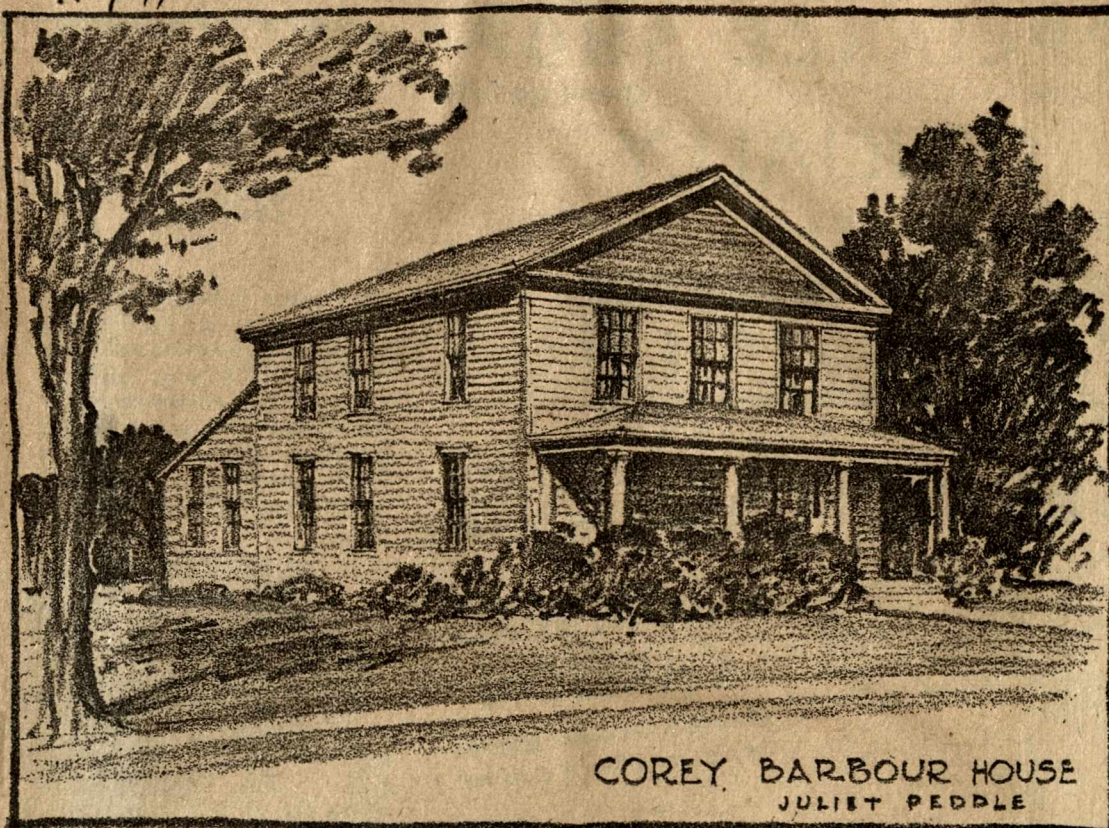
a new church was started which was occupied until 1914 when the present church was begun.

The above illustration is based on a drawing in the border of an old map of Terre Haute dated 1854. This map has illustrations of a number of the more important public buildings and churches of the day tucked into its unused corners and, looking them over, it is interesting to note how different their architectural character is from that of today. One would hardly suspect it was our Terre Haute as none of these particular buildings survives to our time. The Baptist church, like most of the others, is quite Greek Revival in character. It is difficult to tell from the old drawings of the buildings whether they were constructed of brick or frame. I suspect there were some of both. The brick ones were probably of our local red brick with white cornices and trim and those of frame were probably painted white. I am sure they were an interesting architectural contribution to the community of their day.

Early Types of Homes and Buildings In Vigo County

10/12/41

Trunk



Corey Barbour Home on North Thirteenth Street, Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

THE Corey Barbour house is located on North Thirteenth street about one block north of Maple avenue.

Corey Barbour was the eldest son of Daniel Barbour whose home was near New Goshen in Fayette township. He was born in New York state in 1807 and came out to Vigo county with his father in 1817 when he was ten years old. He grew up in Fayette township and it is said he was the first magistrate in that township. This was some-time prior to 1830.

Certain notes say that he moved to his own farm in Vigo county in 1829. I have checked in the abstract of property included in his farm, and this property seems to have been acquired by Daniel Barbour in 1831 from the Markle estate and did not come into Corey Barbour's possession until 1834. It is possible, however, that his farm consisted of several tracts of land and that he settled on another part of it in 1829.

I do not know just when the house was built

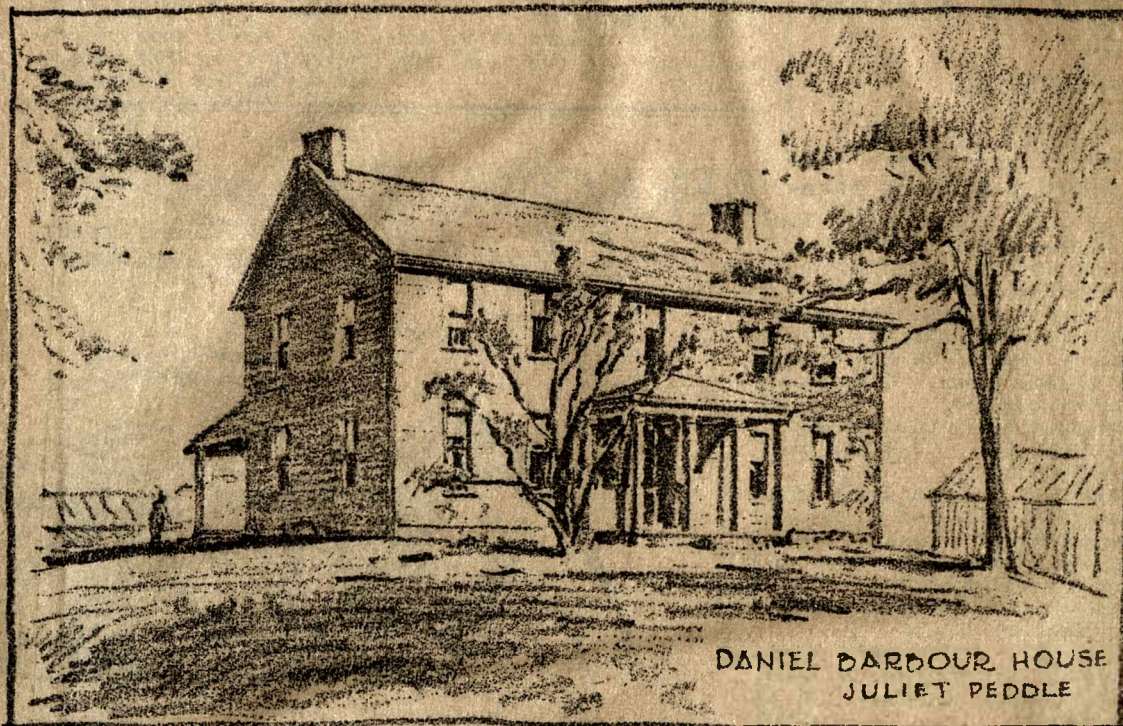
but I think it is safe to say it was after 1834 when he acquired the property where the house now stands. Possibly the late thirties or early forties would come pretty close to its date.

Mr. Barbour lived here until his death in 1879. He was enthusiastic about farming and took pride in having the best stock and crops that could be produced. He took an active interest in organizing the Vigo Agricultural Society, serving as president at one time. He was also progressive about mechanical equipment and introduced the mowing machine, hay press, hay rake and other machines in the county.

His property went to Sarah Louise Barbour at his death and was shortly acquired by Henry Ketcham, the husband of one of his sisters. It remained in this family until 1920 when it was sold to a realty company. It is now occupied by the Assembly of God church who have made a few changes inside to suit their needs, but the exterior has apparently had no essential changes made in it.

714 714-1111 Sept 21-1941

Early Type of Buildings In Terre Haute and Vigo Co.



Picture of the Old Daniel Barbour Home. Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

This house of Daniel Barbour in Fayette township across the river stands at the junction of the road from Clinton and the one from New Goshen in a very effective setting up on a hill.

Daniel Barbour came west from New York state in 1817 and settled in Fayette township in 1818 on the farm where he spent the remainder of his life. I presume he built a log cabin first, as the house which is now standing was not built until 1826 according to a copper plate which was on the exterior of the house until recent years.

Mr. Barbour was a man of great energy and vitality and lived a long and vigorous life of 94 years. He had large holdings of land which he farmed. The market was not at one's doorstep in those days and he also packed and shipped pork, corn and hay. He packed his pork down on the river at Tecumseh. His son, Daniel, followed him on the farm. This son died some years ago but his widow and son, Corey E. Barbour, still live here and operate the farm.

The house is large as suited a man with a fam-

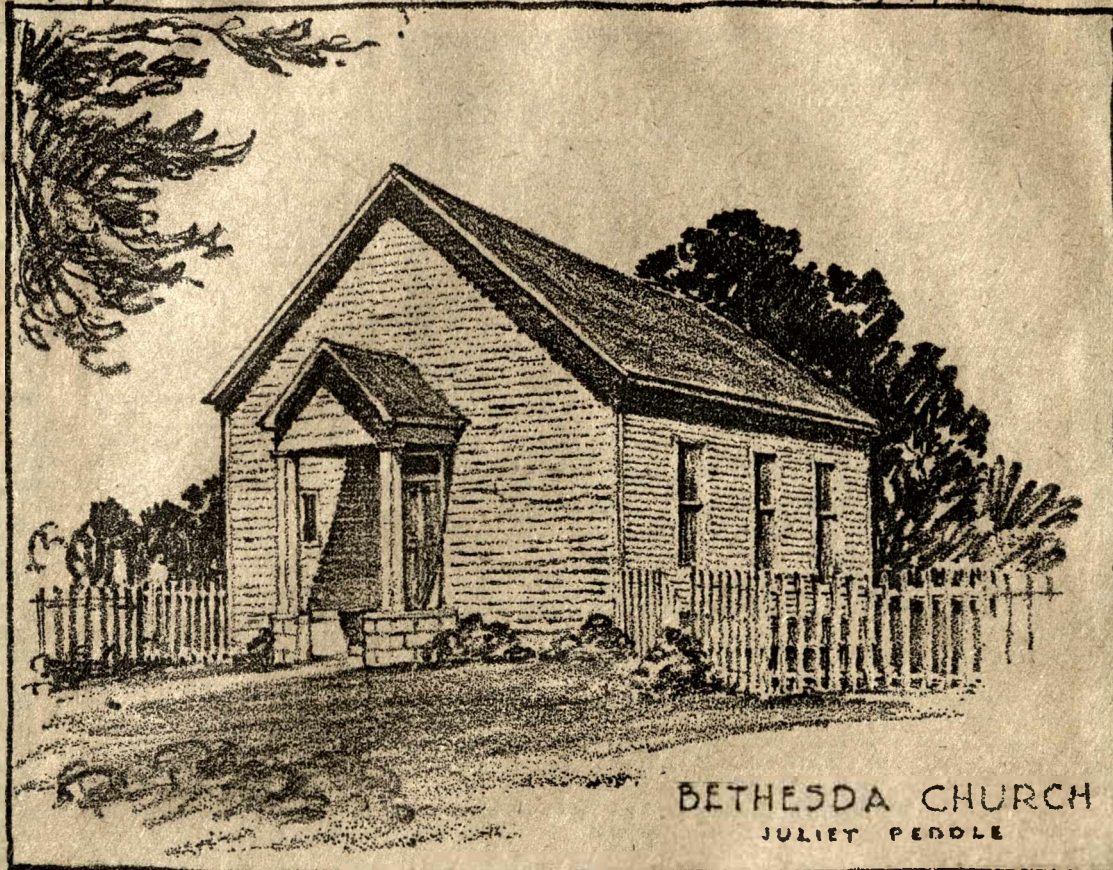
ily of eight children, but is not elaborate or pretentious in design. It has the basic colonial plan with a center stair hall and rooms at the sides and has a very wide porch all across the back and a rather large ell built on the right side which, I am told, was a later addition. The most interesting feature is the entrance which has an elliptical fan light which was originally divided into radial panes but is now only a single piece of glass. The side lights, instead of being fixed as most of them are, are made like double hung windows. All the windows originally had small divisions, Mr. Corey Barbour tells me, six lights in the lower sash and nine above, but the windows have all been replaced in the main portion of the house and the small panes are left only in the ell. The house originally had shutters all around but they were removed when the windows were changed, and it has remained without them since that time.

Though time has left its mark on the house, it remains an interesting monument to its builder—the first Daniel Barbour.

EARLY TYPES OF BUILDINGS IN VIGO COUNTY

#40

Oct. 26, 1941



BETHESDA CHURCH
JULIET PEDDLE

BETHESDA CHURCH, WEST OF WEST TERRE HAUTE. DRAWING BY JULIET A. PEDDLE, TERRE HAUTE ARTIST AND ARCHITECT.

BETHESDA METHODIST CHURCH is located west of West Terre Haute on Thorpe road, which is the cross road joining U. S. 40 and Paris roads—one-mile south of the Paris road.

This is one of the earlier churches of the county and is still a very active one. As so often happens in sparsely settled communities, a church organization existed some time before the people were in a position to build a building and they met in homes or other places with sufficient capacity for the congregation until they had a church. Jobez Casto's home was often used for this purpose and when they were ready to build he gave an acre of land for the church and cemetery. Considerable land has been added to the cemetery since that time.

The congregation gave toward the building in material and labor—felling trees, taking them to be sawed and then constructing the church from the lumber produced.

First Service Held.

In 1849 the first service was held in the church I find a note in one of the histories stating that it was not completed until 1852. This may be a discrepancy between two sources of information, but

I believe that it is more probable that the church was complete enough to be used in 1849, but it was 1852 before all of the details were finished.

This church is not only an early one, but has been an active one and a great many of the pioneers of Sugar Creek Township lie buried in its cemetery, which is unusually large for a church located in the country.

A few years ago the congregation felt the need of a new and larger building and replaced the original frame one illustrated above with a modern brick one. This new church was dedicated September, 1937.

Moved From Site.

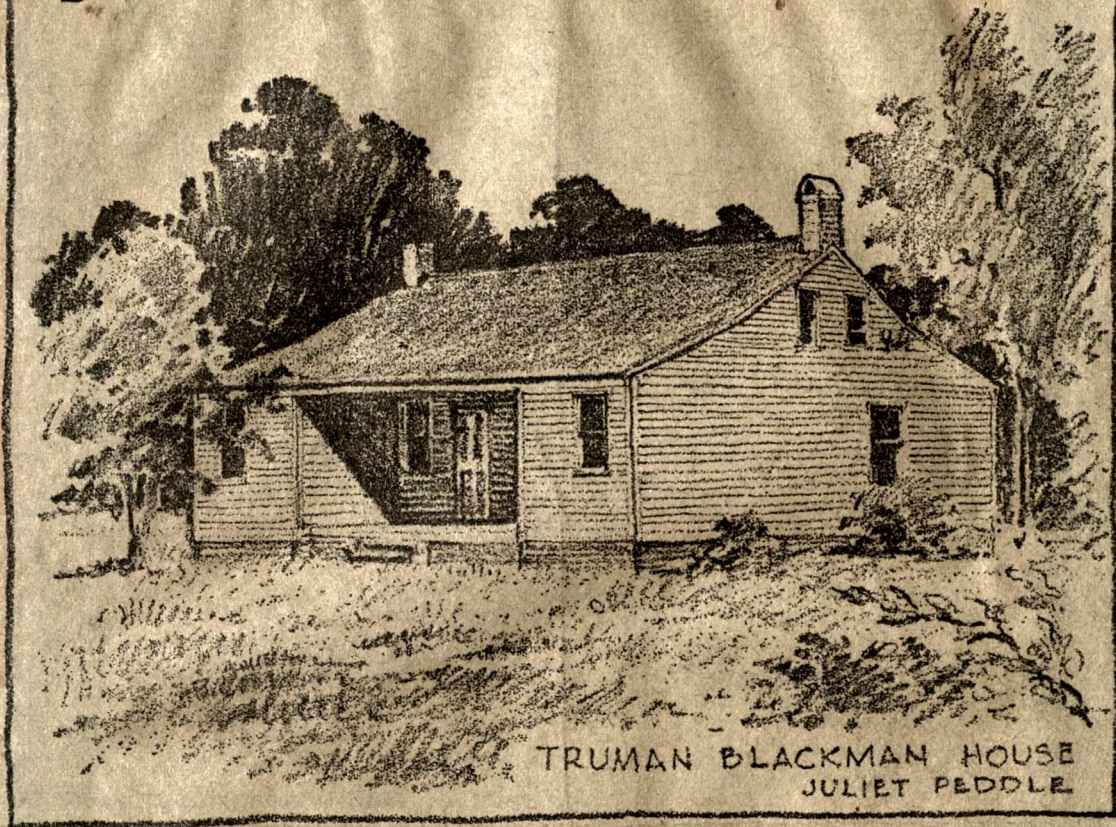
The old church was bought by the Assembly of God church on National avenue in West Terre Haute and moved in to be added to the rear of their church building. It seems to me that it speaks pretty well for the soundness of the work of the early builders that the church which was almost 90 years old could stand the moving and still be serviceable for use in its new location.

This is not one of the most elaborate buildings built at this time, but it has been an important one in the lives of a great many people in Sugar Creek township for a long period of years.

Early Types of Homes and Buildings In Vigo Co.—XXX

Aug. 17, 1941

#30



Truman Blackman home, which has many historical associations with early Vigo county. Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute artist and architect.

THE Truman Blackman house is one of the few very early houses in the county which are still standing and this is the more remarkable that it is a frame house and most of the other earlier houses which survive are brick or stone.

Besides its age it has interesting historical associations. It has long been known as the house where in 1818 the commissioners appointed by the legislature of Indiana met and located the county seat of Vigo county at Terre Haute.

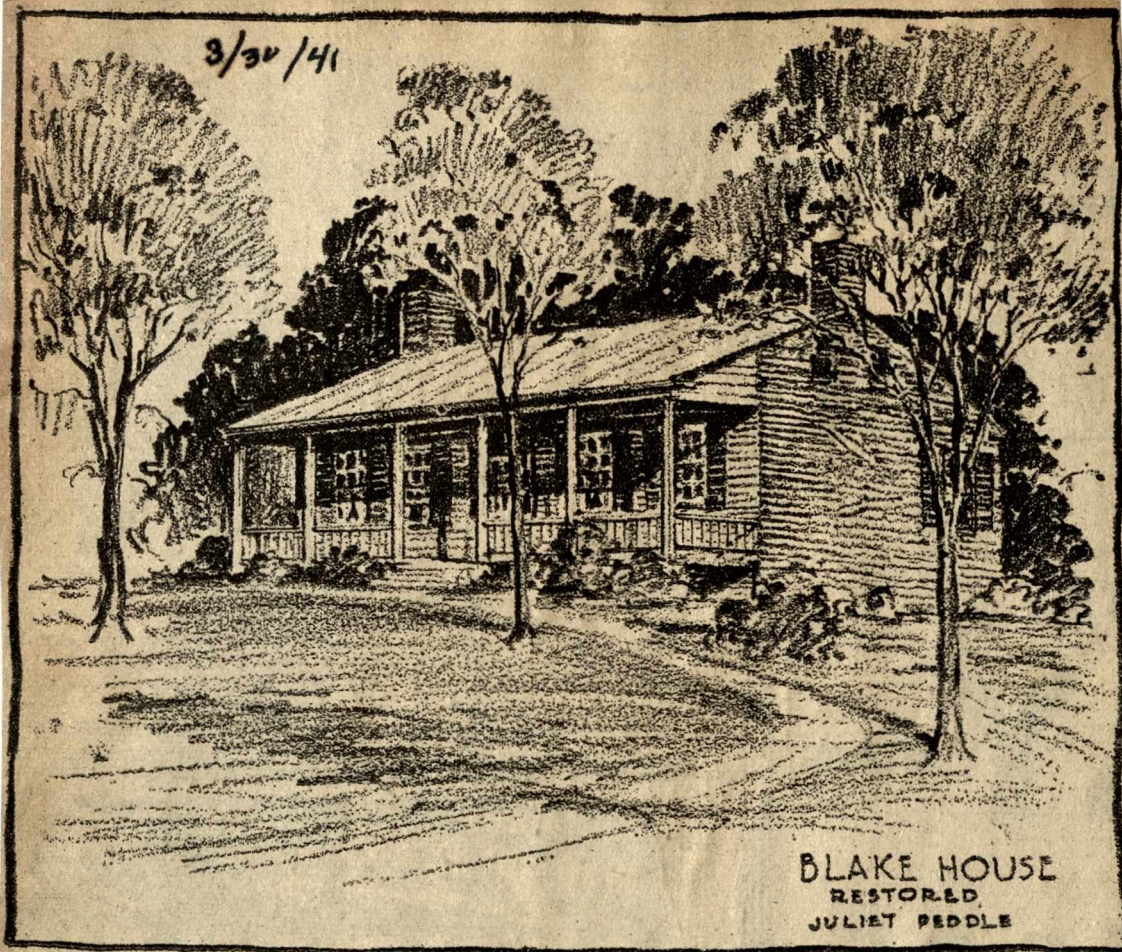
The acts establishing the Circuit Court and the Board of County Commissioners set as their first meeting place "the house of Truman Blackman on the Fort Harrison Prairie, from whence they may adjourn to a more suitable location." Court was held there the first day and adjourned the following day to the house of Henry Redford in the town of Terre Haute which was otherwise known as the Eagle and Lion tavern at First street and Wabash avenue.

Not so long ago A. R. Markle was perusing the files of an early Vincennes paper and found

an advertisement of a sale by the administrator of the Truman Blackman estate listing, among other things, one frame house under construction and two cabins. This gives rise to speculation as to whether the above illustrated house was the house in which the historical happenings took place or it was in one of the cabins. Letters of administration were issued to Remember Blackman and Francis Cunningham in May, 1821, indicating he died shortly before that time. It is difficult today to prove this point conclusively one way or another, but in any case it is the house of the same Truman Blackman on the same farm and it is at least as old as 1821 and possibly older.

I understand both of the cabins are gone now and even though this house should prove to be built in 1821, three years after the county was formed and the county seat selected it still is the only landmark we have left of Truman Blackman and the first meeting of the commissioners and the Court of Vigo County and is worthy of historical interest for the county.

Early Types of Terre Haute and Vigo Co. Homes—No. A



Original structure of Butternut Hill, the home of the Blakes and Rosses for several generations. Drawing made by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute artist and architect.

THE Blake House, located on Butternut Hill, just west of Highland Lawn is one of the earlier houses of this community.

It was built by Major Bourne about 1831. The major first built a house on the hill on the south side of the road in what is now Calvary cemetery and not long afterwards built this house across the road on Butternut Hill.

Dr. Richard Blake and his wife arrived in Terre Haute not long after this second house was built, and it is said that in passing by this place the first time, the locust trees then in bloom at the foot of the hill combined with the natural setting of the house to produce such an attractive picture that Dr. Blake then and there decided that that was where he wanted to live. He was able to purchase the house from Major Bourne, and so rather early in its life it became the Blake House. Mr. and Mrs. Blake spent the rest of their lives here and raised their eight children in the house. Their son, Joseph, and his wife lived here after them, and it is today occupied by Dr. Blake's granddaughter, Mrs. John Ross, and her family.

As nearly as I have been able to determine, the above sketch represents the original house as it looked up until 1868 or 69. It then consisted of two spacious high ceilinged rooms at either side of a central stair hall. This part was built of brick. There has not been a great deal of change in these rooms beyond adding windows in the north and South walls of the house. Each of these rooms had a small room—a dressing room or large closet—off of it at the back. Between these small rooms was a long porch with a paved yard beyond it to the east. On the north side of this yard a frame ell extended at right angles to the house contain-

ing the kitchen and a work porch on the first floor and three small sleeping rooms above. Upstairs in the main house were two moderate sized but very low ceilinged rooms lighted only by two small windows in each end of the house. The stair is original.

About 1869 a large bedroom was added on the southeast corner. The front porch was continued around the south side of the house to connect with the new wing, and the porch along the east was converted into a dining room.

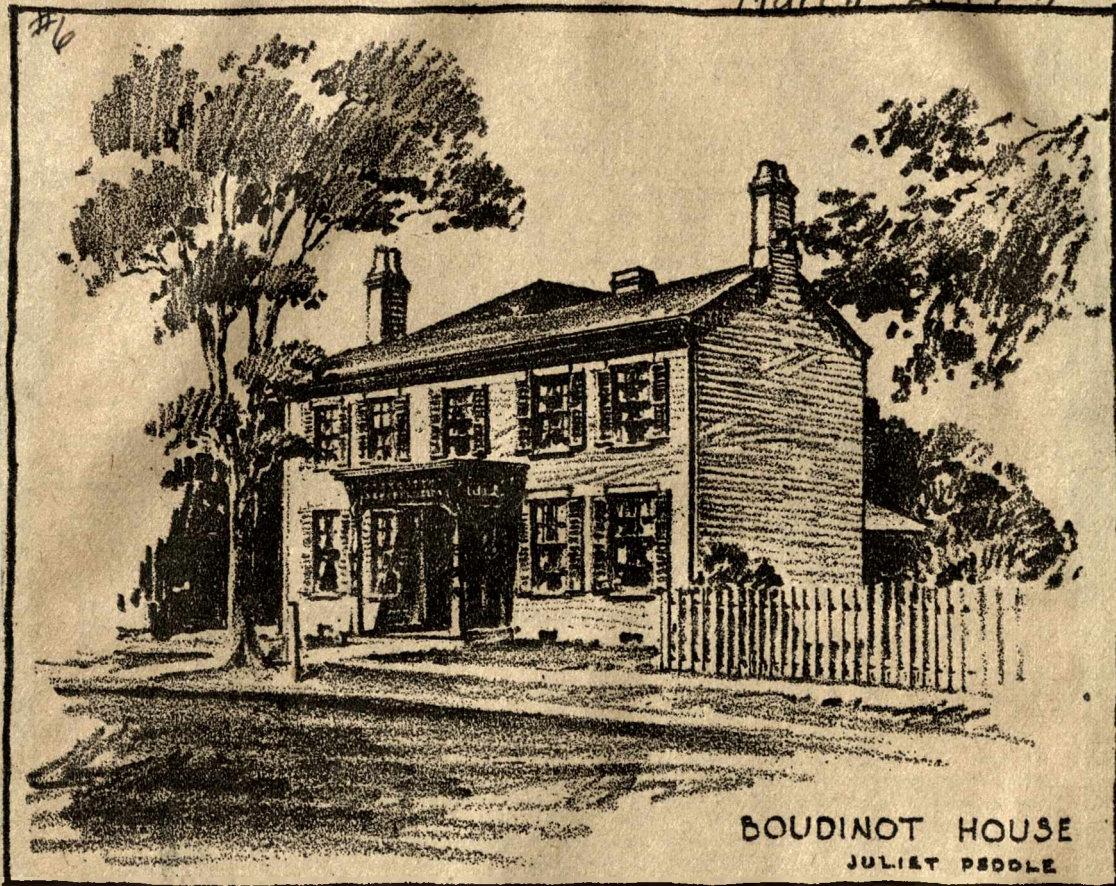
Again in 1902 alterations were made. This time the frame ell was moved back from the house and converted into a tenant house. Then a new kitchen was added and a complete second floor built over the entire house. This changed the exterior appearance of the house considerably though it did not greatly affect the two large rooms and stair hall of the original house. Though you might not recognize it at first glance, there is incorporated in this dwelling one of the very early houses built this area.

NOTE—For those who are interested in the historical facts about the houses which have been appearing in this series it might be of interest that an early newspaper clipping has been found which gives the construction date of the Heustis House as 1838. The house was built by Judge James T. Moffatt for his own family and was later occupied by his daughter and son-in-law.

Further investigation discloses the fact that the land grant signed by Andrew Jackson which was mentioned in the article on the Boudinot House did not refer to the property on which the house stood but to other land holdings of Mr. Boudinot.

EARLY TYPES OF TERRE HAUTE HOMES NO. VI

March 2, 1941



Drawing of the Boudinot home which stood where Indiana State Teachers College gymnasium now stands. By Juliet B. Peddle, Terre Haute architect and artist.

THE Boudinot House formerly stood on the west side of the site now occupied by the Indiana State Teachers College Gymnasium. It was originally built by John Boudinot Jr., a grandson of Elias Boudinot who was president of congress in 1782, when the treaty of peace was signed with England. His son, John, migrated to Indiana in 1817, and settled in the vicinity of Carlisle.

John Jr. saw a future for himself in the Terre Haute area and took out a quarter section of land from the government in 1831. The grant for his quarter section, signed by Andrew Jackson, is still in the possession of his descendants. This tract included much of the land now occupied by the Indiana State Teachers College.

His business was called pork packing which in actual fact was often carried on by delivering the hogs alive via flatboat to New Orleans and returning home overland.

In 1834, John married Mary A. Lockridge and brought her to live in the house he had built on

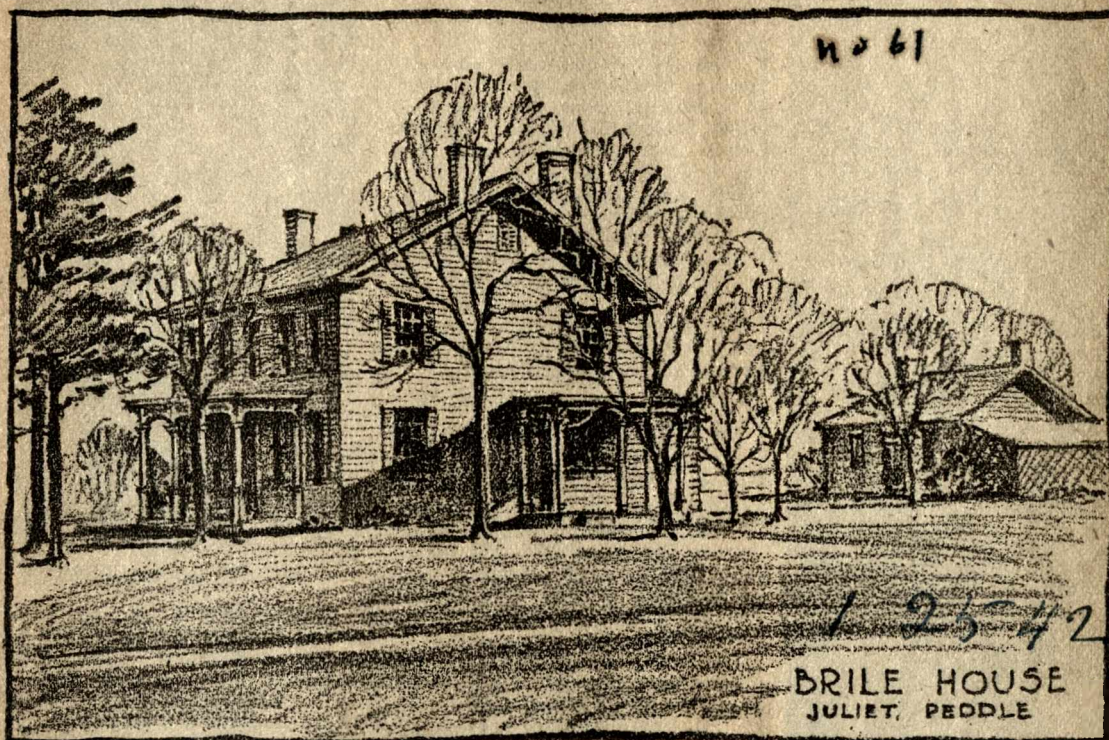
his land. She lived in this house the rest of her life and died there in 1915 at the age of one hundred years.

The house has had additions since it was first constructed, and it is not certain just what part of the house was built first. However, the front part, as illustrated, could have been built then as for style, except for the porch which is definitely a later addition. It is thought that there was originally no porch at all on the front.

The plan was not dissimilar to the Warren house with a central stair hall and a single room at each side in front, a long veranda back of the hall, and a wing on the west side to the rear. It is said that the windows of the house had no glass in them at first, only oiled paper, and there never were any window weights in the windows.

Within a year or two after Mrs. Boudinot's death in 1915, the house was taken down to make way for tennis courts for the college, and thus another interesting old land mark yielded to the march of time.

EARLY TYPES OF HOMES IN VIGO CUNT Y



The Brile House on East Poplar Street. Drawn by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

THE Brile House stands on the southeast corner of Twenty-fifth and Poplar streets.

Charles B. Brile, who built the house, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he served an apprenticeship as a millwright, a trade he followed for 15 years. He came West about 1845 and settled first in Owen county and later, in the early fifties, came to Terre Haute. Here he engaged in the grocery business at first. In 1858 he bought a good sized tract of farm land out on the Bloomington road and soon after erected a large and substantial brick house. From this time on he was interested principally in farming. I am told that for a period around the time of the Civil War he Briles opened their house to travelers along the Bloomington road, though I have never heard of its having a special name as an inn.

The original house had four large rooms on each floor in addition to the stair hall and a small room at the end of the hall on the second floor. The kitchen and another room, which part of the time served as a dining room, were in a separate smaller frame building back from the house a short distance. After 1900 a wing which included a kitchen was added to the rear of the main house.

I cannot be sure, but the house was built late

enough that the porches as seen today might have been part of the original building and not added later as so often happens in old houses.

The original owner did much to develop the setting of his house and the fine old trees in the yard have grown so well that it is difficult to find an angle at which the house can be seen well through the branches. The above illustration represents the house as it stands today rather than a restoration as I was able to find no early pictures.

The Bloomington road was an important thoroughfare in early days, and I am sure must have had inns along it but this is the first one I have identified as such.

The older generation will remember when opposite the Brile house stood the Deming farm house, one of the Civil War period homes, with the half basement, and stair steps leading to a front porch in the center of the house.

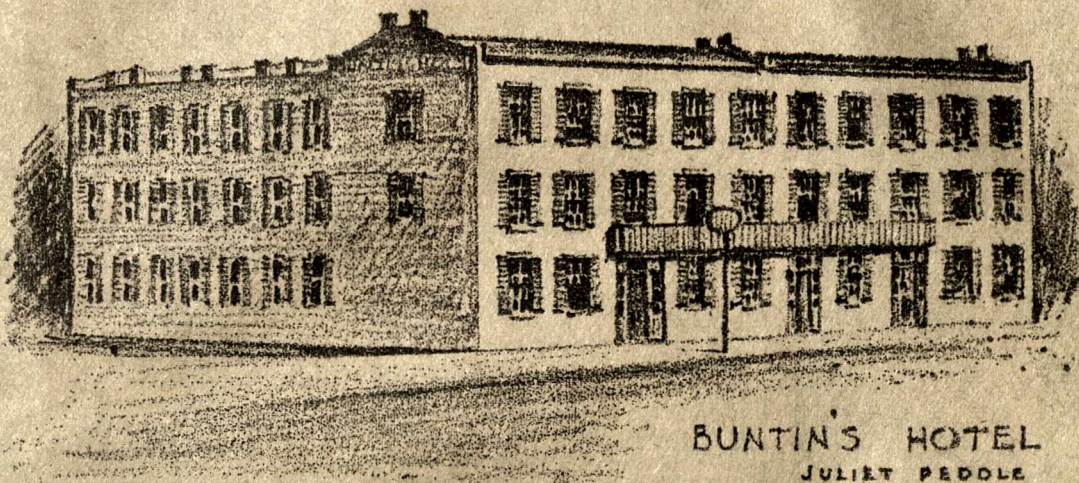
In those days where Woodrow Wilson High School and the Deming Place now stand were lush corn fields and other signs of bucolic life.

Farther east where Deming park now is was the Sand Hill dairy farm operated by the Klattes, with lowing herds brousing o'er the lea, the lea being what are now the landscaped hills of our largest city park.

Early Types of Homes and Buildings In Vigo County

Sent. 7. 1941

#33



The Old Buntin Hotel, Drawing By Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

BUNTIN'S HOTEL, which was one of our outstanding early hotels, was located on the east side of South Third street (originally called Market street) between Ohio and Walnut.

The hotel took its name from one of its early owners and proprietors, T. C. Buntin, who was responsible for establishing it as one of the foremost hotels in this part of the state and giving it a reputation such that successive proprietors and owners continued to call it the Buntin House long after Buntin ceased to own it.

Touissant Campbell Buntin was born in Knox county in 1815, and after some years of experience in business in several other communities, he came to Terre Haute in 1847 as a clerk for J. D. Early. In 1849 Mr. Rose decided to reopen the Prairie House which had been closed for eight years and asked Mr. Buntin to take charge. He managed this hotel until 1852 when he took over a hotel which had only recently been opened, called Brown's Hotel. An advertisement in the Wabash Courier early in 1852 says that Brown's Hotel now "occupies the new and commodious brick building at the southeast corner of the public square." Presumably the hotel had just been opened. The map of 1854, which locates this hotel, calls it Brown's Hotel, indicating that it continued to be called this at least until 1854. The directory of 1858, however, has a full page advertisement of Buntin's Hotel, which gives the illustration from which the above picture is made.

Mr. Buntin operated the hotel until 1861 when he enlisted in the army. When he returned to Terre Haute in 1868 he went to the Terre Haute House, where he was proprietor for three years. He left hotel management in later years and was active in banking circles until his death in 1892.

The directories give us most of the following data on the later history of Buntin's Hotel:

In 1863 it is listed under the proprietorship of Noah Cook and is advertised as "one of the largest, best arranged and pleasantest hotels in the state."

1864 gives Howe & Burman as proprietors.

In 1868-69—Conover & Redpath are managing it. Smith Johnson is given for 1871 and for 1872-73 M. M. Redford was in charge.

In 1877 J. J. Carson became the owner and called it the Carson House.

Not long after the Stunkard family took over and called it the St. Charles House, with Zeralda Stunkard as proprietress.

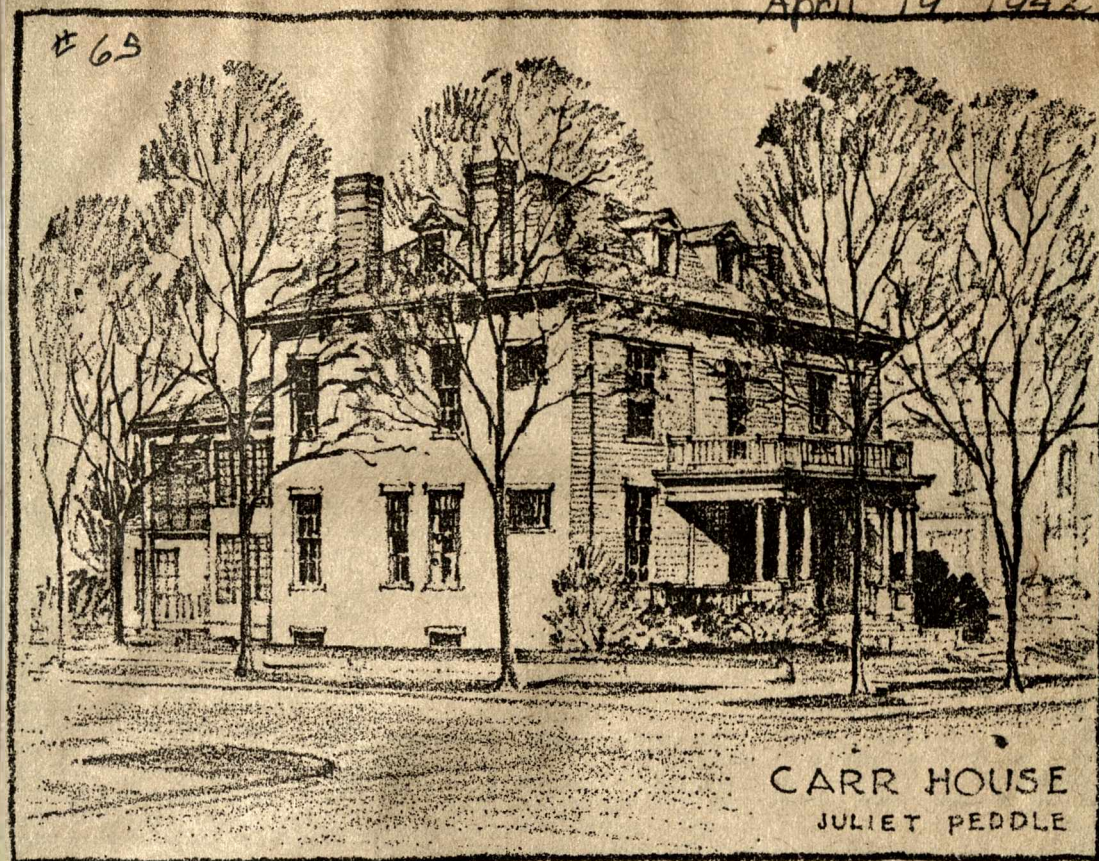
From 1884 to 1901 it was under the management of Robert Stunkard.

In 1901 it changed names again, being called the Peyton Hotel which continued until 1925 when it ceased to be a hotel and became more of a rooming house. Most of the building remained about as it was originally until rather recent years. The site is now devoted to a parking lot and filling station, and another center of activity in early Terre Haute has entered the realm of tradition.

EARLY TYPES OF HOMES IN TERRE HAUTE

April 19, 1942

#65



CARR HOUSE
JULIET PEDDLE

THE CARR RESIDENCE, LATER KNOWN AS THE JENCKES HOME, STANDS AT SIXTH AND CRAWFORD. DRAWN BY JULIET A. PEDDLE, TERRE HAUTE ARCHITECT AND ARTIST.

THE Carr house stands at 625 South Sixth street on the northwest corner of Sixth and Crawford streets.

From all of the evidence available it seems that this house was built by Moses Carr sometime between 1849 and 1854. The map of 1854 shows the house and it is identified by the name "Carr." Mr. Carr did not buy the property until 1849, so the construction would have to have taken place during this interval unless, as could be the case, it was built by the preceding owner, Joseph Cooper, who bought the property in 1841 and sold it in 1849. However, the style of the house, even with such changes as have been made, seems much more consistent with the early fifties than the early forties and I believe that it was Carr who built it.

Mr. Carr was born in 1815 and in 1858 is listed in the city directory as having a dry goods and grocery store at the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. A. R. Markle tells me that Moses Carr had on the third floor of this building, a hall called Carr hall, which was used for public gatherings and theatricals. The lower two stories of this building, which is on the northwest corner, are still standing. The 1858 directory gives Mr. Carr's home address as "Sixth street corner of Sheets street." (Sheets was the early name of Crawford street.)

In 1860 Mr. Carr died and the property was purchased by George F. Ripley in 1864. Mr. Ripley was a dry goods merchant and a member of the firm of Tuell, Ripley & Deming. He seems to have had a place of importance in the town during these

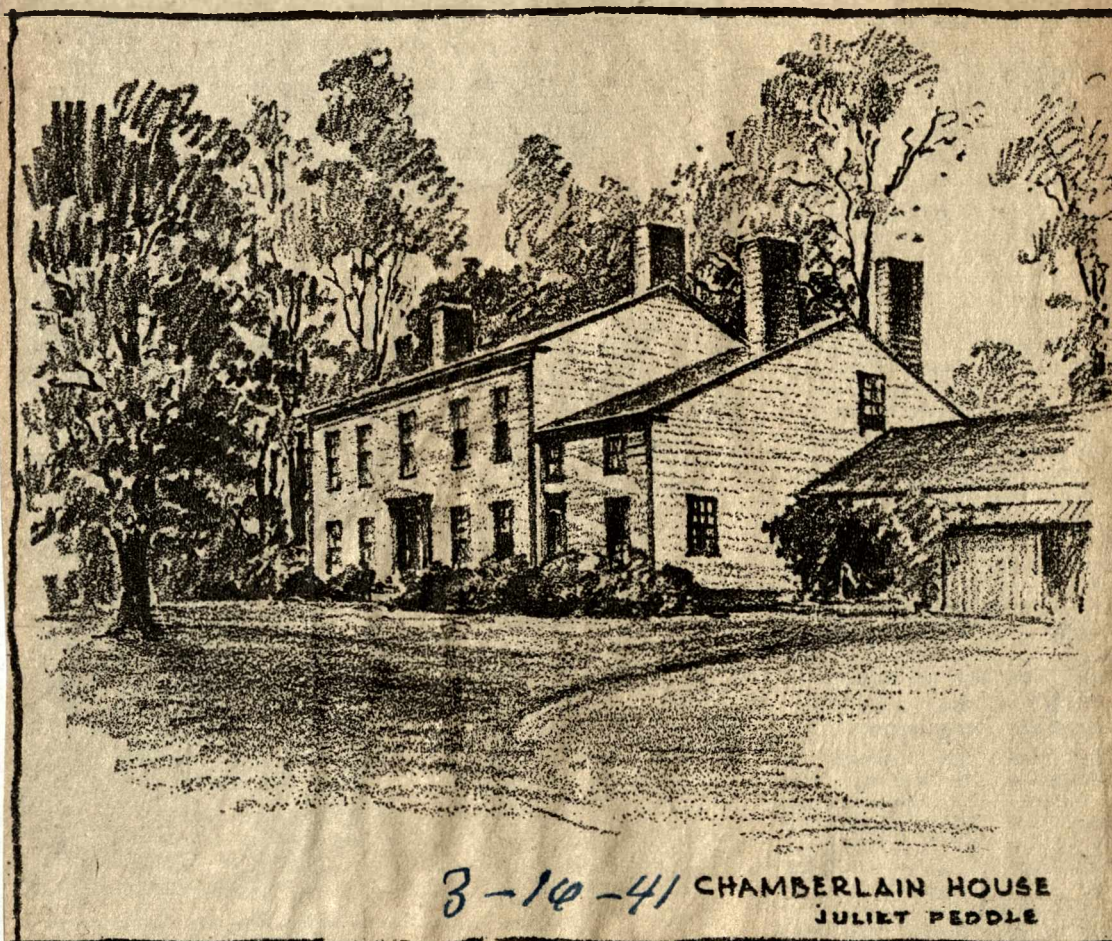
years, but I have found very little information about the family. The directory of 1858 gives Mr. Ripley's residence as "corner of Sixth and Cherry" and in 1863 he lived on the south side of Mulberry street between Sixth and Seventh street. I know nothing of his origin or what happened to him in later years.

In 1874 Ray and William Jenckes purchased the house and it has remained in the Jenckes family ever since. Ray and William Jenckes were descendants of the Jenckes, whose early home on the site of Highland Lawn cemetery was the subject of one of these articles a few months ago.

I am told that several changes have been made in the exterior of the house. The original front porch was certainly narrower and probably did not project as far as it does today. The width of the original porch can be traced on the brickwork of the front. The uncovered sides of this porch were not original but instead, each of the front windows on the first floor had a wrought, or perhaps a cast iron balcony across it. The outlines of these also can be found on the walls of the house. The small casements at the east end of the north and south walls are later and the porches at the back have been enclosed and otherwise remodelled. The interior has been made into two apartments and though changed still has much of the flavor of the early house.

South Sixth street was just beginning to develop into a choice residence section when this that stood south of Ohio street in 1854, this is one house was built and of the 16 or 18 larger houses of the very few which survives today.

Types of Early Vigo County Homes No. VIII



THE CHAMBERLAIN HOME ON EAST MAPLE AVENUE. DRAWING BY MISS JULIET B. PEDDLE, TERRE HAUTE ARTIST AND ARCHITECT.

THE Chamberlain house is located out on the Maple Avenue road, near Glenn. It is on the north side of the road and is set back on the property among some rather nice old trees.

The house was built in 1843 by Moody Chamberlain, who came here from New England. He established a saw mill and bought up several tracts of forest land to supply lumber for his mill. After the land was cut over it was converted into farms, and he chose this tract of land for his home. This house was built by a man named Van Tassel.

Mr. Chamberlain's several children grew up in this house and in the normal course of events all of them except his two daughters, Sally and Jane, were settled elsewhere. This left the two sisters to occupy the house alone. They loved the old place as they had known it as young people, and kept it virtually unchanged during their lifetime. After they were both gone and it was deemed advisable to rent the property, the heirs went over the house to prepare it for tenants and found that the sisters had kept all the old household equipment that the parents had used years and years before—spinning wheels for wool and flax, cards for wool, candle moulds, etc., a wealth of interesting antiques from the modern standpoint.

At that time Mr. Hansel, who owned the Markle Mill, was collecting such material in anticipation of opening a museum. Much of the household equipment found in the house was placed in his care to be used in this museum. He stored the things in the mill, and not long after the mill burned to the ground!

The character of the house is reminiscent of the New England tradition of the period—somewhat austere but with a simple dignity. However, the treatment of the wings relieves its severity and adds interest to the design quite in keeping with its New England flavor.

There were some minor changes made within the house when it was made ready for renting, and the front steps have been replaced, but it has undergone no major alterations.

This house has a very effective setting, back from the road and surrounded by fine old trees. I have wondered whether Mr. Chamberlain did not keep some of the original forest trees near the house in order that his house might have an attractive setting. This is one of the few older homes in the neighborhood which we can enjoy in very nearly their original form.

Early Types Of Terre Haute Buildings and Homes

May 25, 1941

#18



First Christian Church in Terre Haute. Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Architect and Artist.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH in Terre Haute was located on the east side of South Fourth street between Ohio and Walnut streets.

Records show that the church was organized on June 28, 1841, with four evangelists present, John O'Kane, William Brown, William Tichenor and M. R. Trimble who, I believe, was their leader. There were 20 members of this first church, and they held their meetings in such available halls as were open to church groups until they were able to build their own church building.

This first church was constructed in 1846 and served the congregation until 1867 when their ex-

panding needs called for a larger building. This was built on Mulberry street just east of Sixth street and is now the book store of the Indiana State Teachers College. The church occupied this building until 1911. The present church was constructed at that time at the corner of Seventh and Mulberry streets.

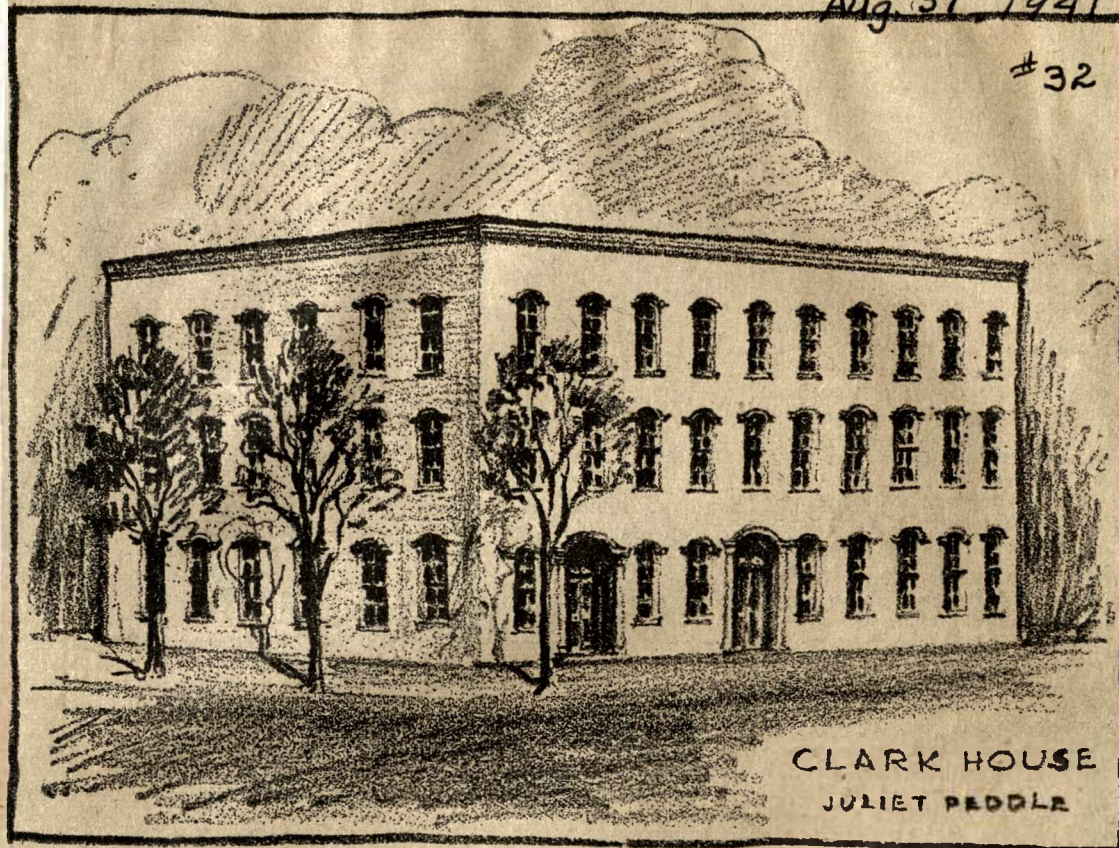
The above illustration is based on a drawing in the border of the map of 1854 and represents the church as it was at that time.

Though not as large as some of the other church buildings of the day, it had rather nice simple lines in the Greek revival style, and was quite characteristic of the time in which it was built.

Early Types of Buildings In Terre Haute and Vigo Co.

Aug. 31, 1941

#32



Drawing of The Clark House Which Stood at First and Ohio Streets, When Terre Haute Was Young
Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

THE Clark House which was an early hotel here in Terre Haute was located on the northwest corner of First and Ohio streets. A part of the building is still standing and is incorporated in a warehouse now located there. One of the large entrances is still intact and the five first floor windows north of this door and two of the second floor windows can be located by their curved heads and the different colored brick used in filling them in.

I have not been able to find out much about the construction date of the building, but it is located and identified on the map of 1854. From its architectural character I do not believe it was constructed in the very early days of the city but more probably in the late forties or early fifties. The first information I find of the hotel after 1854, when it appears on the map, is in 1858 in an advertisement in the first city directory. This advertisement also gives me the illustration upon which I have based my drawing. The advertisement reads as follows:

CLARK HOUSE

(picture here)

Corner First and Ohio Streets, Terre Haute, Ind.
James S. Clark,—Proprietor.

Guests of the House, and their baggage, taken to and from the depot, free of charge.

Fare—One dollar per day.

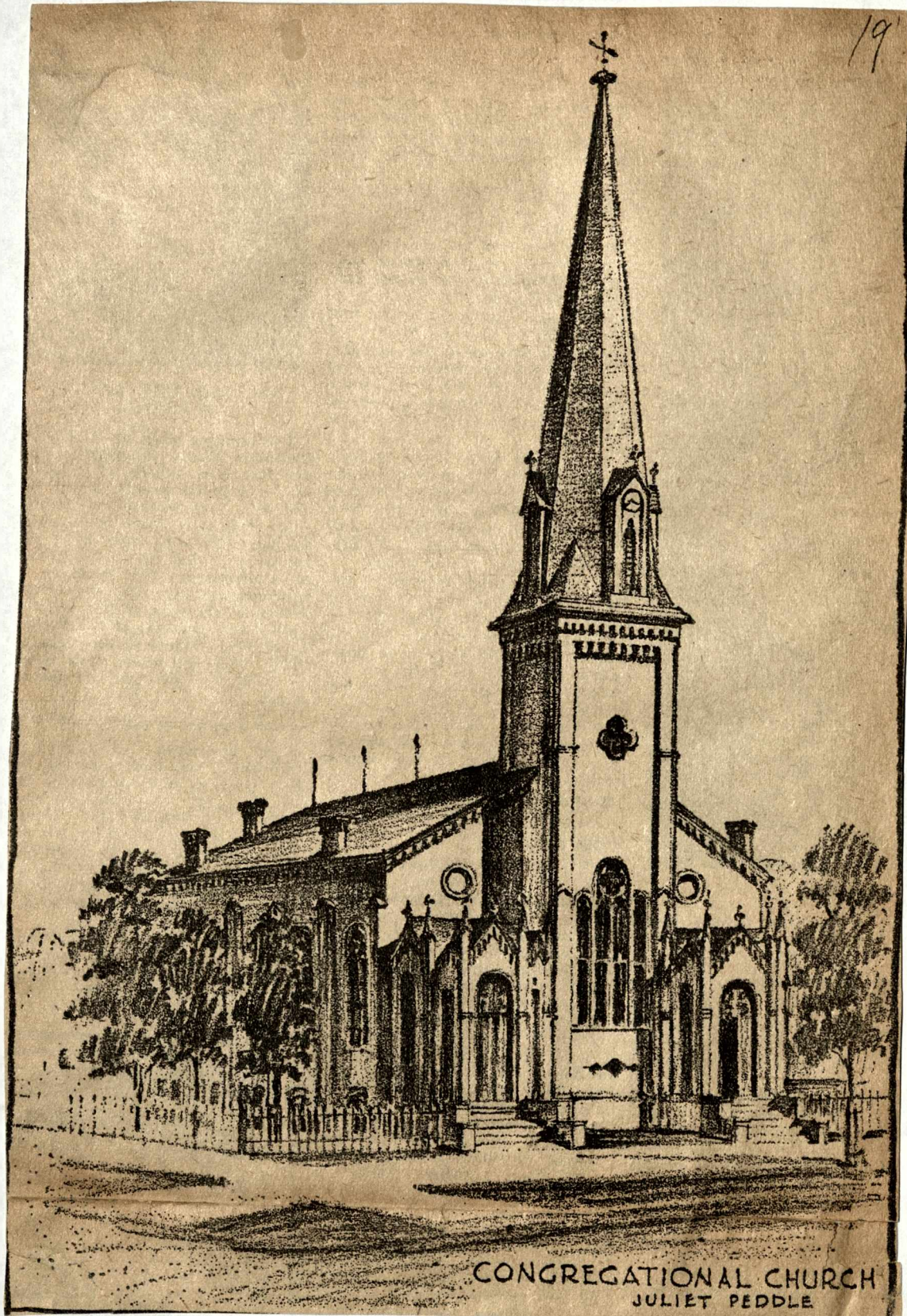
Daily line of four-horse hacks to Marshall, Ill.

The directory of 1863 gives Jacob Butz & Son as proprietors. I have been able to find practically nothing of its later history, but know it has been many years since it served as a hotel and that it has been in the form that we now know it for quite a long time.

The location of the Clark House was rather important in early years because the bridge crossed the river at Ohio street and this brought all through traffic past its doors. If a picture and a full page "ad" are any indication of importance there were just three prominent hotels in Terre Haute in 1858—the Terre Haute House, Buntin's Hotel and the Clark House.

In making the above drawing I discovered a discrepancy between the height of the original door sills and those of today. Originally they came level, indicating that the street has been lowered down to grade with no step except the threshold and now there is nearly two feet difference in since the hotel was built.

So far as I have been able to find out, this is the only one of the hotels from the fifties or earlier that survives today—even in part.



EARLIEST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT SIXTH AND CHERRY STREETS. DRAWING BY
JULIET A. PEDDLE, TERRE HAUTE ARTIST AND ARCHITECT.

THE earliest Congregational church stood on the southeast corner of Sixth and Cherry streets facing west, and the second one stood on the same site. The third one is the present First Congregational church at Sixth and One-half and Ohio streets.

Diligent search has not brought to light a picture of the first building so I have used the second one instead for my illustration. This is based on the drawing in the Atlas of 1874 and photographs taken a little later.

The church was first organized December 30, 1834, by the Rev. M. A. Jewett with eleven members. This was the third church organized in Terre Haute, being preceded by the Methodist church in 1826 and the Presbyterian church in 1828.

The newly organized Congregational church met in the court house until they were able to build a church building. This building was dedicated July 2, 1837. It was located just a little beyond the town limits at that time, in anticipation of the town's growth, and was considered to be a very imposing structure. The building was of brick and cost in the neighborhood of \$9,000. There was a steeple and a bell, and it was the crashing of this steeple into the roof of the church during a tornado which wrecked the building in 1853. This was a terrible blow to

the church in more ways than one, but they rallied and built a frame building for temporary use on the back of the lot and by 1857 they had rebuilt their church at a cost of about \$20,000.

Not long after this in 1860 Lyman Abbott was called to the church and was here through the Civil War period.

By 1871 they felt the need of certain alterations which I believe were mostly an extension of the east end of the church. The above illustration was made after this change. A short time before they moved from the old church to the present structure, the spire was removed. The old church was used until the present church was dedicated June, 1903, after which it was used for various purposes until taken down. The Hotel Deming occupies this site today.

The building illustrated was built late enough to feel the influence of the Gothic and Romanesque revivals. It has rather more Romanesque character than Gothic, however, as shown in the use of round arches instead of pointed ones. I am sorry not to have a picture of the first church because I am interested to know what the style of the building was. It is my guess that being built in 1837, it would have the classical or Greek revival character of most of the other early churches of this day and provide one more example of this early type of church as found in Terre Haute before the fifties.



The First Court House Here. Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Architect and Artist.

A COURT HOUSE building was one of the first matters which came up for consideration when it was established that Terre Haute was to be the county seat of Vigo county. The site which they selected was the same one which our court house occupies today, but in those days it was covered with large trees which had to be removed at some trouble and expense before they started construction on the new building. From the size of the trees shown in the drawing from which the above sketch was made, they must have removed all the old trees and then planted young ones, and one wonders why they did not keep at least some of the old forest trees on the square.

Records of 1818 show that the construction of the building was started in that year, but it was 1822 before the lower floor was completed and not until later that the upper floor was finished.

An illustration in Mr. Blackford Condit's "History of Early Terre Haute" is the basis for the above drawing and I am going to quote from him a description of the building.

"The building was of brick and in size and architecture quite suitable for the purpose intended. The east door with its broad, arched transom was quite imposing. The interior was elaborately but plainly furnished with elevated box seats, rising one above the other, and reached by steps in the several aisles. The south side thus seated was for the accommodation of people. A center aisle ran through the center of the building from east to west, separating the north part of the room, which was for the express use of the court.

Here was the judge's elevated bench or long desk, which was reached on either side by steps guarded by heavy railing; immediately in front of which on the floor, the lawyers had their long tables; while the jurors had their elevated box seats on the left of the judge's bench."

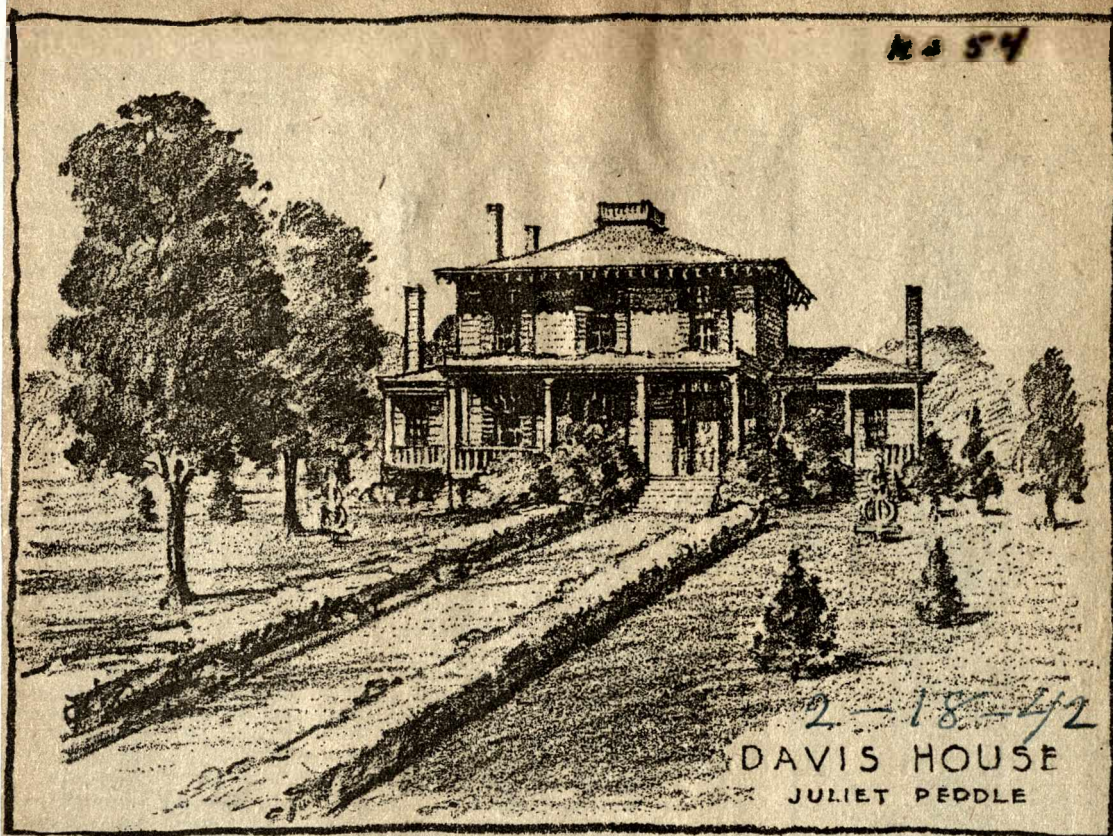
The court house served all of the usual functions of such a building and also as an auditorium for many public meetings and church gatherings when church groups had no buildings of their own.

Col. Francis Vigo felt so pleasantly toward the people of this county who elected to name their county after him, that he left five hundred dollars in his will for a bell for the court house. It is said that the funds from his estate did not become available until some years after his death and this court house was already torn down, so the bell for which the money was designed never hung in the original court house but in the later one which we have today. Mr. Condit's son climbed up into the belfry of the present court house and found the following inscription which bears this out: "By His Will \$500 of the Cost of This Bell were Presented by Francis Vigo to Vigo County, Indiana, A. D. 1887."

By 1868 the building was felt to be unfit for use and was torn down and several years later replaced by the building we have today.

Fifty years had produced a great many changes in the community. When the court house was built it was way ahead of its surroundings. By the time it was torn down the community had outgrown it and it was time for a new step into the future.

Types of Early Homes In Terre Haute and Vigo County



The Davis Family Homestead Which Stood Where Davis Park Stands Today. Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Architect and Artist.

THE Davis house was located on the north side of Poplar street (originally the old Bloomington road) between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets on the site of the Davis Park school.

This is not quite as early a house as most of those that have appeared in this series, but it has interesting associations and shows phases of a transition from the Greek revival to the period which followed. I am told that it was built by John G. Davis who purchased the property of James A. Hill in 1863. He must have built immediately as the directory of 1864 shows him living at that address then. Mr. Davis came of a Welsh family who had been in this country for several generations and he himself was born in Cynthiana, Ky., in 1810. The family moved to Park county when he was 16 and he spent his earlier adult life here, coming to Terre Haute in 1862. Mr. Davis' daughter, Amanda, married Judge William Mack of Terre Haute and for a number of years they lived in this house. The little old faded photograph from which the above drawing was made was taken during this period and is labeled "Woodbine near Terre Haute." The house was set well back in the lot, which extended clear to Ohio street and the Davises had set out a great many fine trees and shrubs, some of which have begun to give the place an interesting setting even at this early stage. A later photograph, perhaps 20 or 30 years later, shows such a luxuriant growth of trees that it is almost impossible to see the house well enough to make a picture of it.

Mr. Davis died in 1866 and the house passed out of the hands of the Davis heirs in 1874, and in 1882 was purchased by William G. Davis (Davies) who was not related to the first Mr. Davis. W. G. Davis was born in Wales as was his wife and their older children. They were in Ohio for a while before coming to Terre Haute in 1868, where he came as an expert in the processes of rolling and refining iron. The steel mills were just opening here and men with training and experience in this field were very important in establishing the new industry.

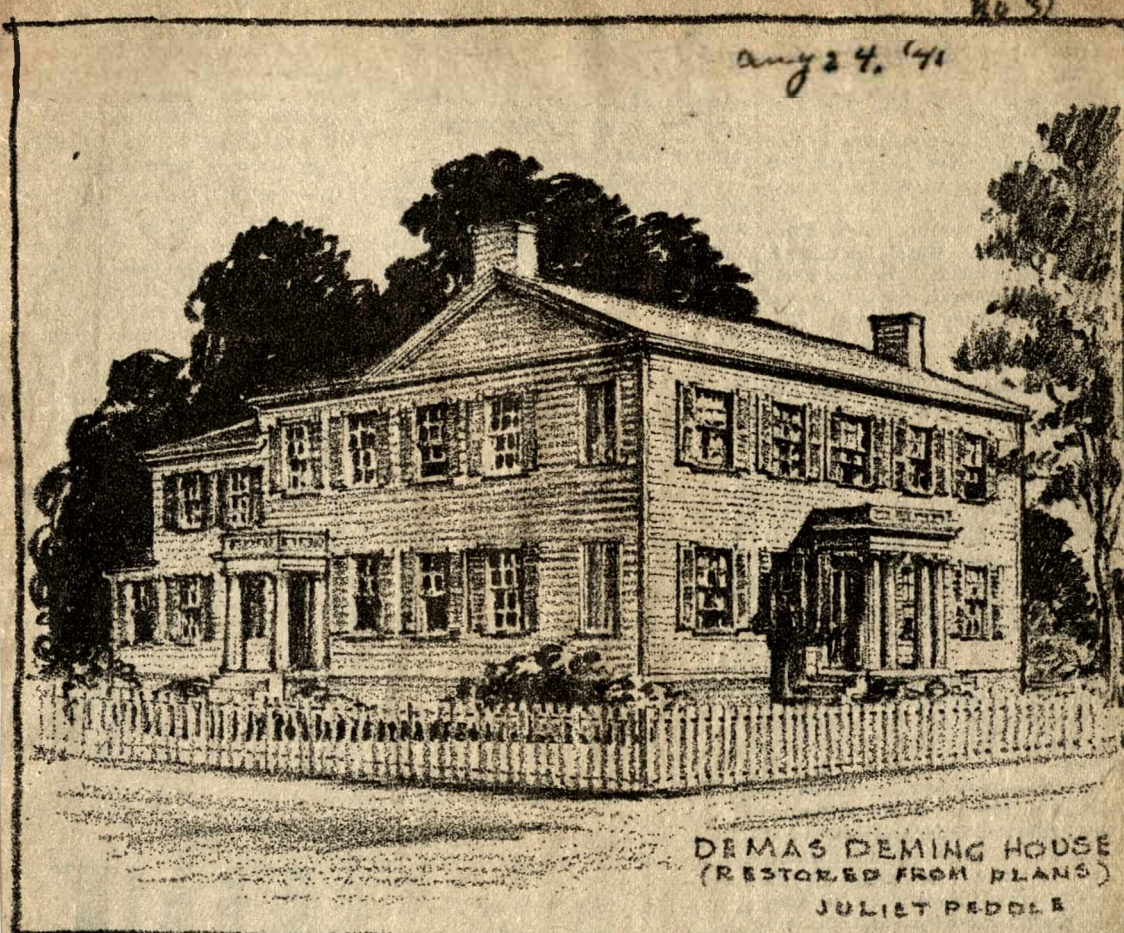
The Davises were a large family and every one musical. They had a great deal of pleasure among themselves and were very generous in producing fine music for others to enjoy.

I have found no one who could tell me much in detail about the years of the house when the first Davises lived there, but Miss Madeline Davies, one of the granddaughters of W. G. Davis, has told me details of what she remembers from her childhood visits during the period that her grandparents owned the house. She says the two parlors were at the left on the first floor, and the dining room and kitchen were below in a high basement. The two wings at the sides are 3 rooms deep and a porch runs the width of the space between them at the back of the house. There was a large brick paved court between these wings and beyond, giving access to numerous outbuildings, the smoke house, wash house, etc., with servants' quarters above. This is a characteristic arrangement in southern homes and may have been laid out by John G. Davis who had been born in Kentucky where outbuildings were usually arranged in that manner. Miss Davies says that a beautiful shady drive swung in from near Poplar street on Eighteenth street and was bordered with fine old pine trees. Down in the front lawn one of the sons had built an interesting fountain.

The design of this house interests me in that it has still so much of the earlier Greek revival style about it in plan and window arrangement, but the roof and cornice show a radically different treatment suggesting the influence of the more elaborate period which followed shortly.

In 1903 the property was purchased by the city schools. The house with the wings removed, was moved to the corner of Sixteenth and Orchard streets where it stands today. Part of the land was sold and the school was placed somewhat nearer Poplar street than the house had been. Many of the trees remain, however. In appreciation of his contribution to the development of music, especially among the young people of Terre Haute, the school was called the Davis Park School in honor of W. G. Davis.

Early Types of Homes and Buildings In Vigo Co.—XXXI



Demas Deming home, which has many associations with early Vigo county. Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute artist and architect.

THE Demas Deming house stood on the southeast corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, where the Y. M. C. A. is now located. In later years, after it was occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Wheeler, it was usually called the Wheeler house, by which name many people today will identify it.

Demas Deming was born in Connecticut and came to Terre Haute in 1818, where he engaged in merchandising and bought up large tracts of land. He served as an associate judge and was active in banking circles most of his life, being the first president of the State Bank of Indiana when it was organized in 1834.

In 1841 he selected a site way out east of town "in the middle of a corn field," his daughter told me, on which to build his house. It was a well built house and was constructed from plans and specifications which are still in existence. These plans were found among some old papers after Mrs. Wheeler's death and placed in the library for their historical interest. They are dated October 7, 1841, and on the last page of the document the builders, Madison and Chamberlain, wrote their receipt dated September 19, 1842, for the twenty-eight hundred dollars set forth in the specifications as the contract price of the house.

There were extensive alterations made in the early sixties, and at the time the house was razed it did not give the impression of being as old as it actually was on account of these changes.

I measured up the house just before it was taken down and the main portion of it was identical in plan with the original though it had been extended

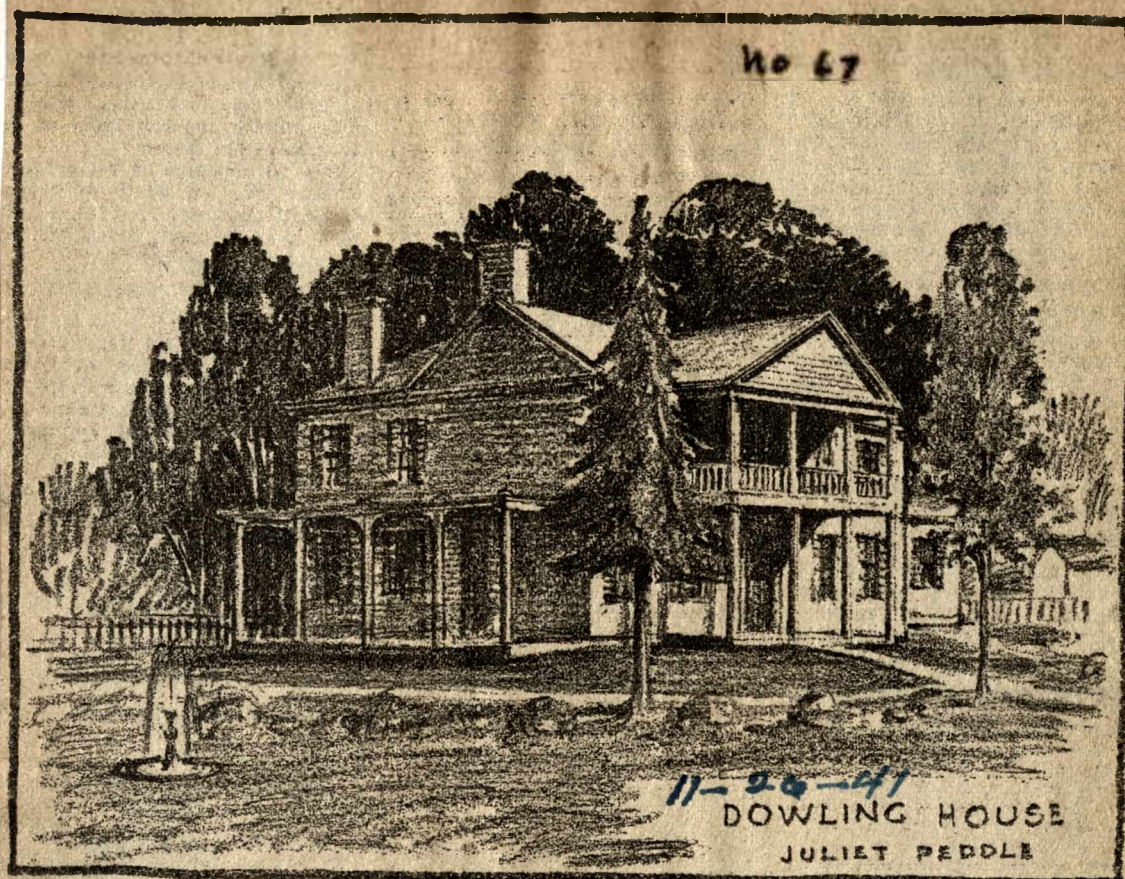
in the rear. Mrs. Wheeler said that the bathroom was added about this time and I believe it was supposed to be the first one in Terre Haute. They had to send to Cincinnati for the fixtures and when completed it was something to be proud of! The drawings show different porches and cornice treatment from what was on the house as we knew it, and I believe these changes must have been brought about when the other alterations were made.

I have chosen to illustrate the house as it was originally built rather than as it was in more recent years and have constructed the perspective from the early drawings. I have been a little handicapped, however, that only the north elevation and the first floor plans were considered necessary in preparing the original plans. The front porch is shown in plan and the detail is taken care of by the following line in the specifications "west portico to be of the best style, with fluted columns, and steps to ascend on either side, and not less expression in finish than the one in front of the building now occupied by Mr. Krumpholtz."

The design of this house is quite characteristic of the day in which it was built, and it is an interesting example of the better type of house in this period.

The property was continuously in the hands of the Deming family until after Mrs. Wheeler's death when the house was taken down (1936) and the site was bought by the Y. M. C. A. for their new building, which now occupies the site.

Early Types of Homes In Terre Haute and Vigo County



The Dowling House, Now Occupied by the Rose Old Ladies' Home. Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

THE DOWLING HOUSE, somewhat altered from its original lines, is still standing on North Sixth street at First avenue. It is now the Home for Aged Women managed by the Rose Ladies' Aid Society.

Thomas Dowling was born in Ireland in 1806 and came to this country in 1814. After some years in Washington, D. C., where he was engaged in printing and newspaper work, he came west and settled in Terre Haute in 1832. This same year he started publishing a newspaper, the *Wabash Courier*. This was a continuation of the *Western Express*. He later sold this paper and started the *Wabash Express*. He retired from the field of journalism in 1845 and in 1850 was appointed trustee of the Wabash & Erie Canal. In later years he served in the state legislature and held a number of local offices. He was active in improving the community in any way he could, and in making it grow. In 1864 he built Dowling Hall, a public hall for lectures, concerts and amusements. Toward the latter part of his life he was also interested in banking.

I have been unable to get as much of the early history of the above house as I should like. The first mention I find of Mr. Dowling in connection with this property in the deed records is in 1845. I do not know when the house was built, nor am I positive whether it was built by him or by a previous owner, though it seems always to have been known as the Dowling Home since anyone can remember. It does not look like an extremely early house, but its style suggests the forties at least.

Family History.

Mr. Dowling married the first time in 1842, and his wife died in 1852. The map of 1854 shows the house as the Dowling House so that we know it was built and he was living there then, and it is my guess that Mr. Dowling built the house shortly

after he acquired the property in 1845. Mr. Dowling married a second time in 1856 and I'm sure that he lived here after that time. He occupied this house until his death in 1876.

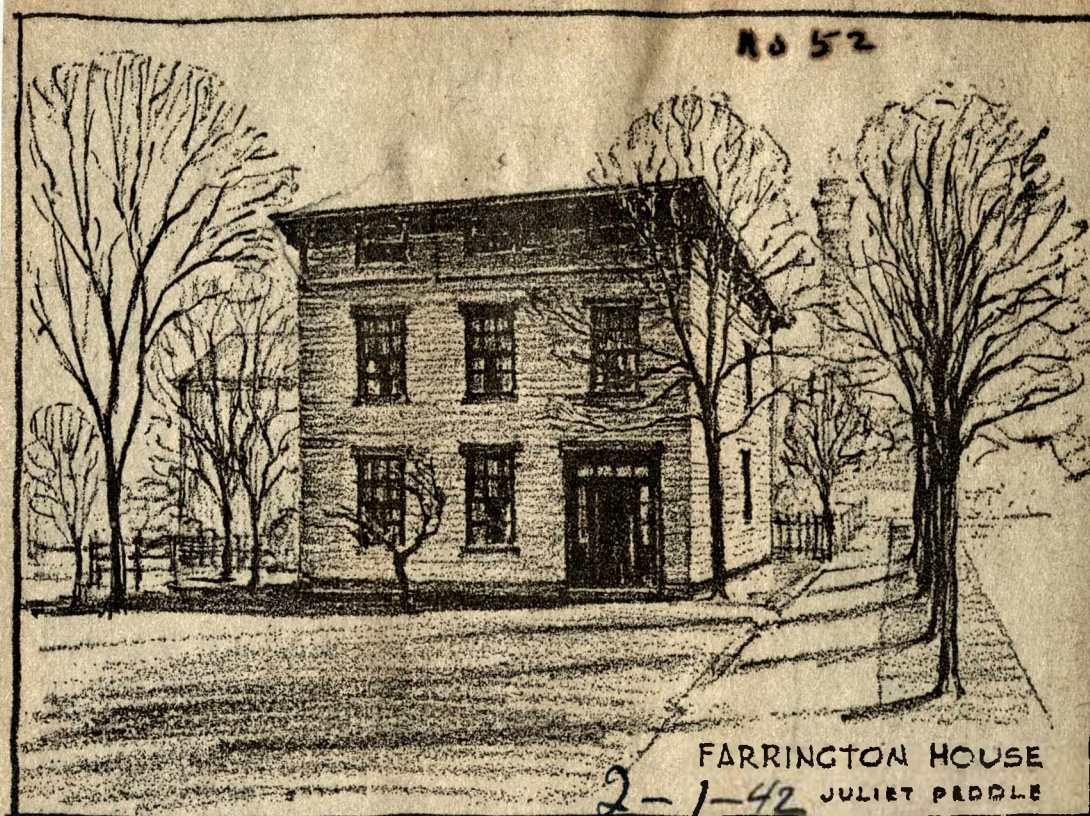
In the course of time following Mr. Dowling's death Mrs. Dowling married Wm. R. McKeen and left this house to live downtown. The Perdues lived here during part of the period which followed, until about 1887. After the adjustments of settling the estate, the property was by 1889 in the hands of Mr. McKeen who gave it to the Rose Ladies' Aid Society to manage as a home for aged women. This has no connection with the Rose endowment funds, the connection being entirely one of management. The home was first opened and run on donations collected from year to year, but this was found to be unsatisfactory and it was until such a time as an adequate endowment could be accumulated to operate it properly. Generous donations of our citizens made this possible by 1921, and the house has continued open ever since.

Years Bring Changes.

The above illustration is a restoration based on the illustration given in the Atlas of 1874. Since that time a third story and mansard roof have been added and a different front porch and changes have been made inside in mantels and trim. The mantel and trim in the north room downstairs seem not to have been changed when the other changes were made and I believe is as built originally. These changes must have been made after 1874. I am told the mirror in the living room is where the Perdues had it, so I believe that the changes may have been made in the early eighties when they lived in the house.

This house has the good fortune that many of our early houses do not have of keeping its setting. Some of the original property I believe has been converted into lots but the house still has its ample lawn and old trees which give it atmosphere and character.

TYPES OF EARLY HOMES IN VIGO COUNTY



Farrington House on South Fifth Street Below Park Street, Drawn by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

THE Farrington House stood on the east side of South Fifth street between Park and Farrington streets.

The house was built by Mr. James Farrington, one of the earlier settlers in this community. Mr. Farrington was born in Massachusetts in 1798 and when a young man, came west, opening a law office in Vincennes in 1819. In 1822 he came to Terre Haute and at first practiced law, but later in 1834 retired from the firm of Farrington, Wright and Bookins to go into banking and later pork packing. He was the first cashier of the State Bank and the senior member of the firm of H. D. Williams Co., pork packers.

In Vincennes Mr. Farrington had married Miss Harriet Ewing. Their daughter, Mary, married Capt. Richard Law of the U. S. Navy, and their son, George, who lived here in Terre Haute, was associated with the Vandalla Railroad for many years. George was born in 1840 at the Terre Haute House where the family was living at that time. Within a year they moved to their new home which was being built on Mr. Farrington's farm south of town. The place was called "Woodlawn."

The house almost centered on Fifth Street, which stopped at Park street until many years later. The approaching to it was from Park.

Originally the house had the traditional colonial plan, a center stair hall with two rooms on each side upstairs and down. It was well built and furnished with equal care. In 1847 a beautiful pier-glass was ordered and sent out by wagon from Pittsburgh. It was in the house at the time a serious fire broke out and burned out all of the interior. The fire could not be stopped, but it progressed so slowly that a great many things were saved, among them the pier-glass which was

reset when the house was rebuilt. Today it hangs in the home of the Gilberts and Laws on Gilbert avenue.

This fire occurred about 1855. Mr. Farrington set about immediately to rebuild his home, utilizing the brick outer walls which were still sound. In rebuilding, he decided to eliminate the west side and to construct what sometimes used to be called a "single" house, a stair hall with rooms on one side only instead of both sides. A smaller building stood nearby on the lot and this was moved up and added to the rear or south side of the main house. This contained the kitchen and pantry and a bedroom downstairs and some bedrooms upstairs. To this wing also were attached the wash house and smoke house, all available from a brick paved yard. The above illustration represents the rebuilt house as it appeared after Fifth street was cut through.

I am told there was a fine deep cellar under the whole house, provided with a brick floor and arranged to store foodstuffs, each kind where the temperature and moisture conditions were best suited to preserving it.

The house always belonged to the Farrington family and it was only after Mr. George Farrington died in 1920 that it was taken down.

Farrington street, which was to the south of the house, and the Farrington apartments which are located near the site of the old house, are the only reminders we have today that the old home once stood there. Mr. Farrington for nearly thirty years was general agent of the Vandalla Railroad here (later the Pennsylvania), and was a close associate of Mr. W. R. McKeen, Charles M. Wheeler, Forest Kendall, and Ben and W. R. McKeen Jr., all of the Pennsylvania official family.

Early Terre Haute and Vigo County Homes and Buildings

April 13, 1941

#12



Terre Haute's Classic Example of Early Architecture, The Memorial Hall on Ohio street, One of the First Banks. Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Architect and Artist.

THE G. A. R. Memorial Hall is a familiar landmark to most Terre Haute people as it stands on the south side of the Court House Square. Many will not know, however, that it began its existence as a bank over a hundred years ago. This was the Terre Haute branch of the Bank of Indiana.

There seems to be some difference of opinion as to the time it was built as it is marked on the corner 1832, and certain records show that it was incorporated in 1834 and was in rented quarters for two years following. From this it would seem that 1836 or 1837 would be nearer to the construction date of the building.

The first directors of the bank were Demas Deming, Chauncey Rose, Curtis Gilbert, J. Sunderland, J. D. Early, James B. McCall, David Linton and Samuel Crawford, and the officers were Demas Deming, president, and James Farrington, cashier.

The bank continued to function for a number of years but was finally discontinued and the directors broke up into several groups starting other banks.

After this time the building saw some ups and downs. During the period which followed its clos-

ing as a bank Mr. Kussner bought it and lived there. After his family moved away, it became a second-hand store called the Old Curiosity Shop. By this time it was in a sad state of repair, and in 1910 the G. A. R. bought it from the Kussner estate and saved it from further deterioration. They made extensive repairs in 1921 and added a hall at the rear for their meetings thereby not only providing themselves with a suitable building for their activities but preserving the graceful old building that the whole city might enjoy it.

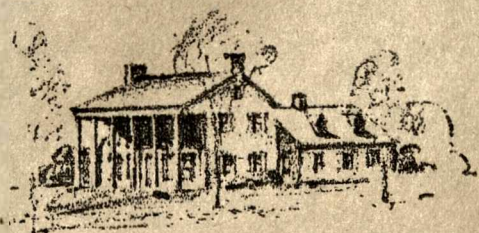
The lines of this building follow very closely the form which characterized the Greek Revival style in earlier years, that is, the Greek Temple form. This is the only building that I have discovered in the county which has this form. It was used elsewhere in the state for other branch bank buildings for the Bank of Indiana, but none of them in the immediate vicinity.

Terre Haute is fortunate that one of her more finished early buildings has survived and has come into hands which can not only use it but preserve it, that Terre Haute of today may know that Terre Haute of yesterday thought well of its community and built permanently in the best style of its day.

Early Types of Terre Haute Homes—No. VII

March 9, 1941

#7



BEFORE FIRE 1858

GILBERT HOUSE

JULIET PEDDLE

The Gilbert Home which years ago stood in what is now Steeg Park. Drawn by Miss Juliet B. Peddle, local architect and artist.

THE GILBERT HOUSE has had more adventures than most. It was located on the farm owned by Curtis Gilbert east of the early town of Terre Haute but now in the city limits. The residence was situated in the area that is now Steeg Park.

The original farm was bought by Curtis Gilbert in 1815. Mr. Gilbert continued to live in town for some years and did not move to the farm until 1843. For some 10 years previous to this date a tenant occupied the one-story house on the property. Mr. Gilbert had undoubtedly built this house, and he moved into it when he first went there to live.

In 1849, he enlarged the original one-story house by making a two-story frame addition on the front. The above sketch marked "Before fire, 1858," is a conjectural restoration of this house. A sketched plan of the house made the day of the fire is still in existence showing the spacing of the six columns which tradition says were across the front. One of these columns was kept for many years after the house was altered and has been described as a fluted column two stories high.

On Christmas Day, 1858, a severe fire burned the original one-story house, but the newer two-story portion of the house was saved.

The following year the rear of the house was

rebuilt in brick and the front remodeled as shown in larger sketch. At this time the columns across the front were removed and the front of the house raised to permit a high basement. The brick floor of the original porch, which was just a step above grade, also was removed at this time.

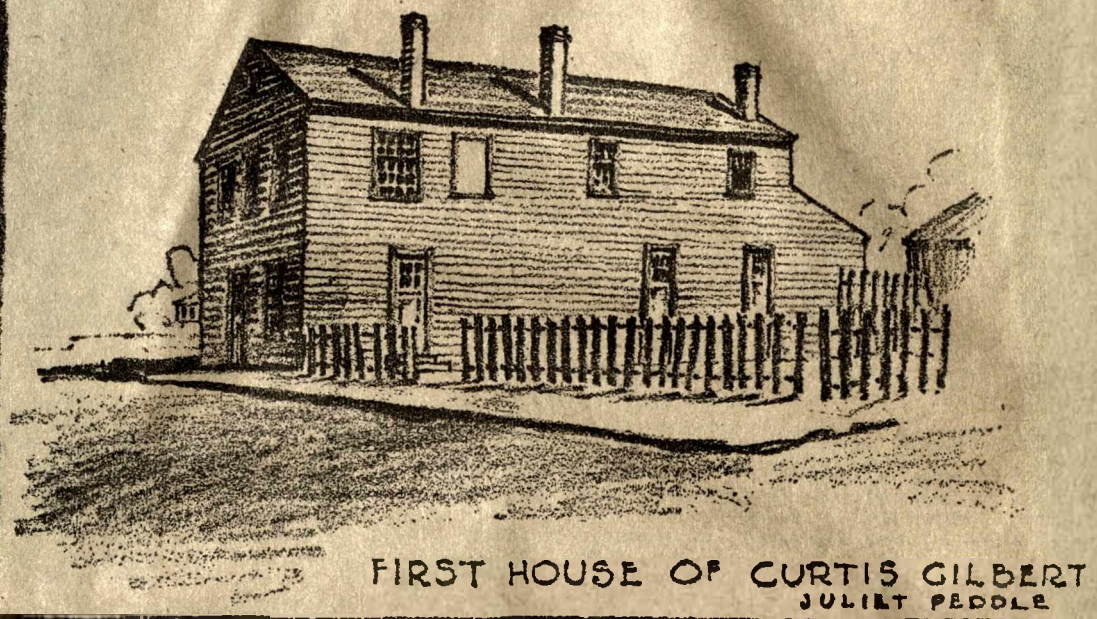
The house continued thus until the division of the Gilbert estate in 1877, when it was given to Edward and Henry Gilbert, who literally divided it between them. The frame front was moved across the lane which later became Gilbert avenue and was enlarged to the rear with a wing to provide the necessary rooms lost in the division of the house. This house was occupied from the time it was moved until it was torn down in 1927 by the Henry Gilbert family. At the demolition of the house, the land was added to Steeg Park.

The other half of the house—the brick part—was turned to face the street or lane, as it was then, and remodeled to make a complete house of it also. It was occupied by various members of the Gilbert family and the John S. Beach family, the last of whom were Miss Mary Beach and her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer F. Ball. In 1928 they had the house taken down, and this land also was added to the park. And thus two more interesting old houses became memories.

Early Types of Building In Vigo County—XXV.

July 13, 1941

#25



FIRST HOUSE OF CURTIS GILBERT
JULIET PEDDLE

Curtis Gilbert House, Home of Pioneer Family Near First and Water Streets. Drawing By Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Architect and Artist.

THE first house built by Curtis Gilbert was located on the first lot north of the northeast corner of First and Water streets, which is included in the jail site of today.

Curtis Gilbert came to this part of the country quite early and we find him in 1815 at Fort Harrison, where he had come with another man to bring goods and supplies. In 1817 he became the postmaster of Fort Harrison, in "Sullivan county," as it was at that time. The following year the post office at the Fort was discontinued and he was transferred to the newly created post office at Terre Haute. In that year he went to Terre Haute to live, and as soon as it was established that Terre Haute was to be the new county seat, he started the construction of a building suitable for public purposes.

The building is described as having a post office on the ground floor and the county clerk's office and the county courtroom upstairs. It is said that Curtis Gilbert also had a stock of goods in the house and for a time resided there.

Not long after Mr. Gilbert came to Terre Haute, he was elected county clerk and Mr. John Coleman received the appointment of postmaster in his stead. Mr. Gilbert continued as clerk for 21 years by successive elections.

There being so few buildings which could ac-

commodate any public meetings during those first few years, lodge meetings were held here as well as county and town affairs.

There were log cabins before this house but it is said to be the first frame house built in Terre Haute, to have housed the first post office and the first county clerk's office, and to have been the location of the first Masonic lodge meeting.

Architecturally it is harmonious with the period of its construction and the pioneer community in which it was built. I am told that a mantel from this house is now in the house out on Frultridge avenue where Mr. Joseph Gilbert lived for so many years.

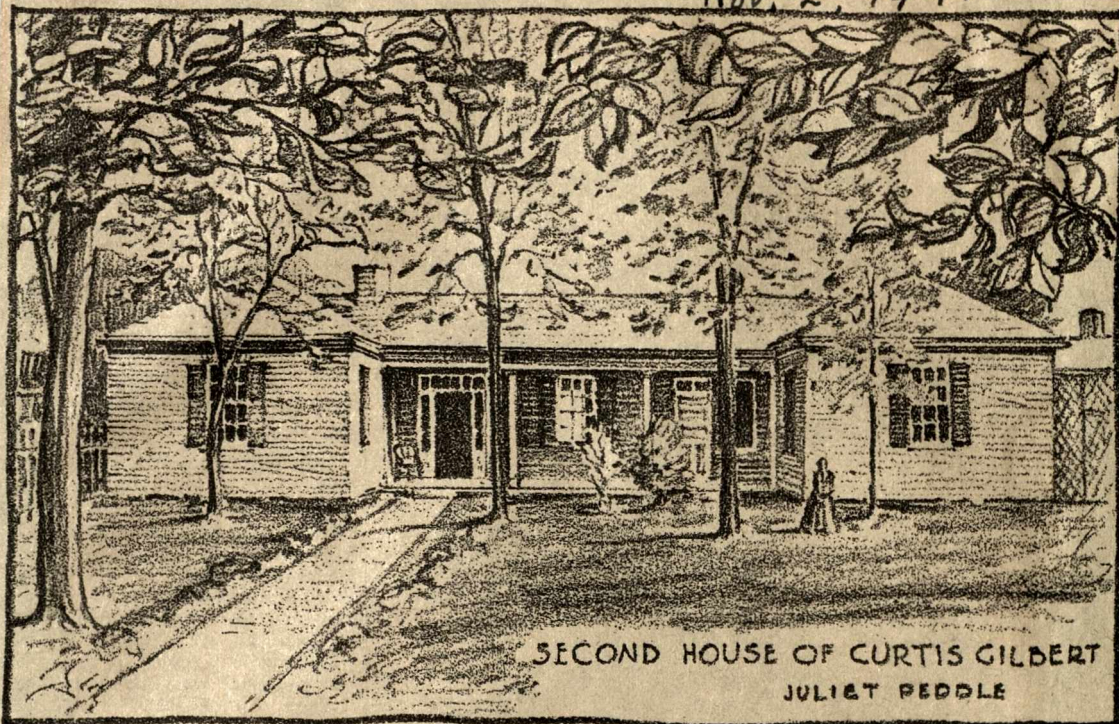
It is my understanding that after the courthouse and other semi-public buildings were built, this house was used more for residential purposes. When the jail was constructed at this location, it was moved from the original site to a lot on South Eighth street where it was used as a dwelling house but was finally torn down some years later when it had fallen into decay.

Photographs were unknown in early days and drawings so rare that we are fortunate that a drawing has come down to use of a building which was the scene of so much which is important and interesting in the early life of our city. The above illustration is based on this drawing.

Types of Early Buildings In Terre Haute and Vigo County

#69

Nov. 2, 1941



SECOND HOUSE OF CURTIS GILBERT
JULIET PEDDLE

Curtis Gilbert Home on Ohio Street, Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Architect and Artist.

THE second home of Curtis Gilbert was located at 618 Ohio street where Root's furniture store now stands. It was set well back from the street with a broad lawn in front. To the east, where the Congregational church now stands, was the garden and to the west, at the corner, there was a small cemetery in early days.

I have not been able to establish the exact time that this house was built, but family tradition has it in the early thirties. Mr. Gilbert married Mary C. King, his second wife, in 1834 and it seems reasonable to suppose that the house was built at this time.

Family records indicate that he left this house and moved to the farm in 1843. The house on the farm was located in what is now Steeg park and was treated in an earlier article in this series.

Mr. Gilbert's daughter Harriet and her husband, John S. Beach, went to housekeeping in the house on Ohio street in 1856, and lived here for some years.

The photograph from which this picture was made was taken about seventy-five years ago when the Beaches lived here, shortly before a second story was added to the house.

The Edward Gilbert family lived here after the Beaches. Following their occupancy the house was

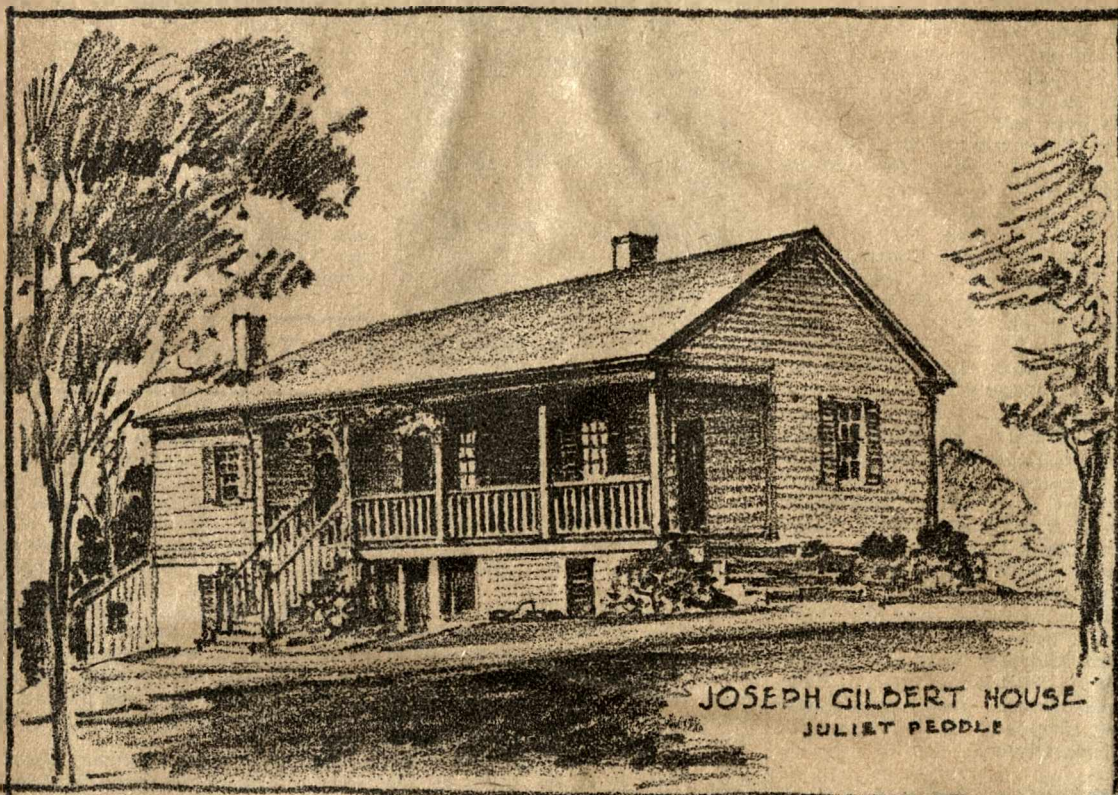
rented to the Harry Townley family and several others who lived here for only short periods each.

In the course of time the property came into the possession of John S. Beach's daughter, Susan, and her husband, Spencer Ball. About 1906 the Balls had the old house taken down and erected a business building called the Ball building. Several different business concerns have occupied the building. Perhaps the Root furniture store, which is on the ground floor, has been there longest, having first taken the space about 1915.

This house is particularly interesting to me because of its design. It is quite different from the usual types I have encountered in this region, though quite in character with the architecture existing elsewhere in this period. The H or U shaped plan with a long porch enclosed between projecting wings all facing the street side was not the common type here. I know of one or two others with this plan, but they are all two-story houses. In appearance this house has much in common with a certain type of one-story house which is being built today.

With Ohio street the busy thoroughfare it is now it is hard to visualize it when it was in the quiet outskirts of the early village, and had only a few houses such as the one above situated along its way.

Early Types of Buildings In Terre Haute and Vigo County



Drawing of the Old Curtis Gilbert Home on South Fruitridge avenue. Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

THE CURTIS GILBERT HOUSE on Fruitridge avenue is a familiar landmark to most of us in this community.

The date of its original construction I have not been able to place exactly, but I believe from its lines it must have been built at least by 1850, and probably earlier. A family named Peck lived there before Mr. Gilbert occupied it, and a son, Simon, was born in the house, I am told. I find in one of the histories that a Simon Peck, son of Joseph Peck, was born in 1853. His age and background, as given in the account, fit the description of the man who was born in this house; and if I am correct, the date of the house thus definitely is before 1853. Joseph Peck, the father, was married in Vigo county in 1842, but I do not know whether they went to housekeeping in this house or not.

Joseph Gilbert was the son of Curtis Gilbert, one of our earliest settlers here. He was born in 1839 at the Gilbert home on Ohio street between Sixth and Seventh streets. The family moved to the farm where Gilbert avenue is now located when he was a small child and he lived here until the time he was married in 1862. The above house

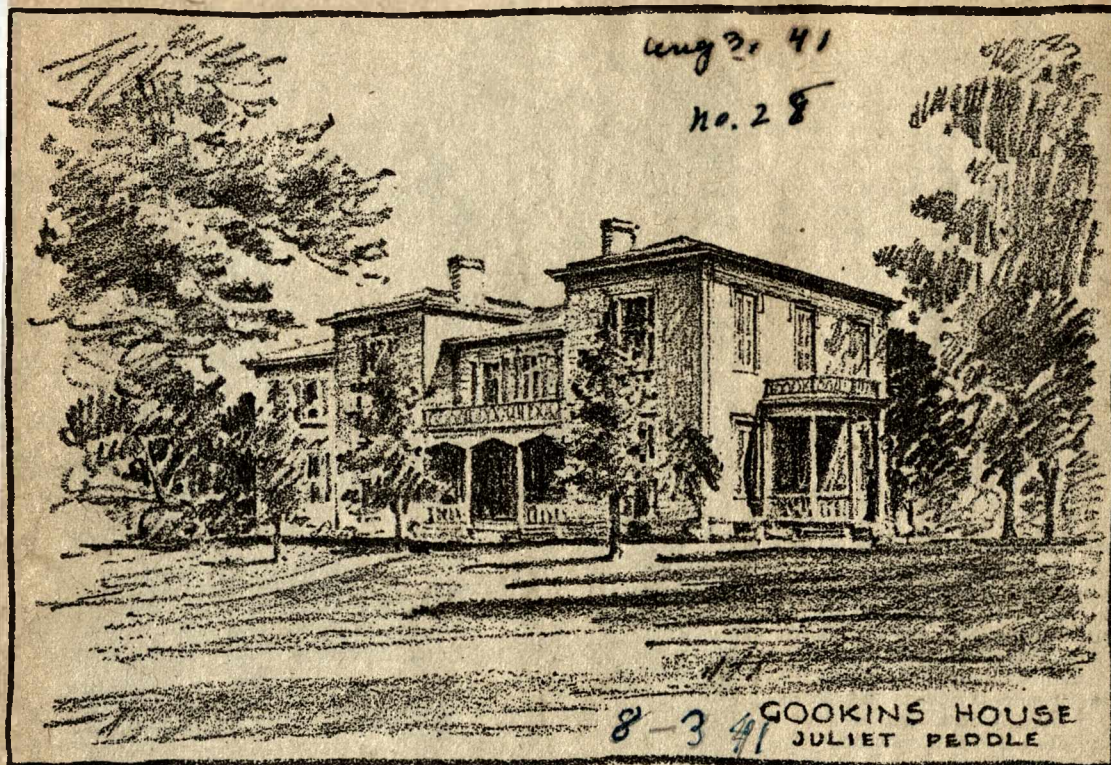
was enlarged at that time and made comfortable for the young couple who went to housekeeping there.

Mr. Gilbert's daughter, Mrs. Robert Gillum, tells me that the house originally had only two rooms, the two adjacent to the porch, and was set lower to the ground than at present. It was raised enough to provide a basement and two rooms were added at the back when the Gilberts went there to live. At some time in its history a mantel from the first Curtis Gilbert house at First and Ohio streets was moved here and is still in the house.

Mr. Gilbert was interested throughout his life in the agricultural and horticultural development of the county and took an active part in city affairs also. He lived in this house until he died in 1913. Since his death the house has been sold and is no longer in the family.

Though the house has been enlarged from the original size, it still has much of the flavor and interesting character of the early farm homes in this vicinity which were built after the early days of pioneer hardship and people could give a little attention to making their houses attractive as well as serviceable.

Early Types of Buildings In Vigo County—XVIII



The Gookins Home, Later Coates' College, Which Stood on the Peak of Strawberry Hill, About Where Fifth and Osborne Streets Now Is. Drawing by Juliet A Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

THE Gookins house, perhaps better known in later years as the Coates College building, stood south and east of what is now the intersection of Fourth and Osborne streets.

Judge Samuel Barnes Gookins, who built this house, came to Vigo county in 1823 with his mother and a brother. He was early apprenticed to John Osborne, publisher of the Terre Haute Register and Advertiser, but studied law on the side and in 1834 was admitted to the bar and became a member of the firm of Kinney, Wright and Gookins. This same year he married Mary Caroline Osborne, the daughter of John Osborne. By 1852 he was both prosperous and prominent in the community and decided to build a house suitable for the sort of entertaining he enjoyed having in his home. Accordingly he erected this large and spacious mansion which he called "Strawberry Hill."

When built the house stood about the center of a twenty acre tract of timber and farm land and consisted of "24 rooms all large and well shaped" according to an early description of the place. In this house he entertained generously and was known for his hospitality not only to his friends and fellow townspeople but also to distinguished visitors.

Mr. Gookins' daughter married George C. Duy and they occupied the house for several years after Judge Gookins went to Chicago in 1858. Herman Hulman lived here following Mr. Duy, but it returned again to the possession of Judge

Gookins in the late seventies when he came back to Terre Haute to live. He died in this house in 1880.

During the eighties the property was purchased by the Presbyterians to be used for a school which they contemplated starting with funds left by Mrs. Coates of Greencastle for this purpose. In order to make the building adequate to accommodate the teachers, a number of boarding pupils, and the administration offices of the school a frame wing was added. A separate school building and gymnasium also were built at this time.

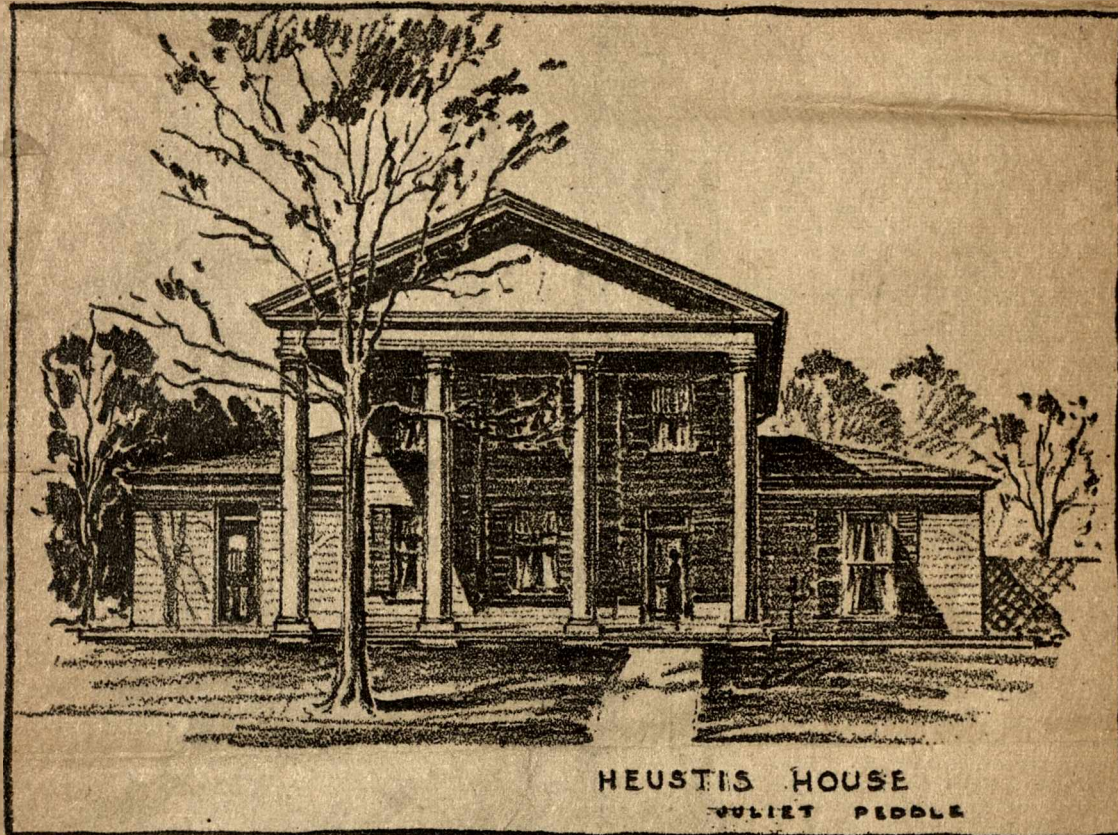
The school only survived seven or eight years and finally "went under" financially and the property was taken over by W. R. McKeen.

During the following years the house served as the parsonage for the Washington Avenue Presbyterian church for a while but was rented most of the time after this. In the vicinity of 1905 or 1906 it was torn down and the last reminders of the spacious "mansion house" were removed.

The above illustration was made from a photograph taken by Albert Duy, son of George Duy, as a young boy and brings back to us some of the flavor of its early prosperous days.

This house was built rather late in the Greek-revival period and though it has numerous indications of the period which was to follow, it is without the rather overdone filigree which was so characteristic of these later houses. It has an atmosphere of prosperous dignity which must have been quite effective in its wooded setting.

Some Types of Early Terre Haute House—No. 3



Drawing and Descriptive Article By Juliet B. Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

THE HEUSTIS HOUSE illustrated above was located on what is now the campus of the Indiana State Teachers College where Stalker Hall stands today. This house was built by James B. Moffatt for his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Heustis. Mr. Heustis was baggage master on the Pennsylvania Railroad for many years.

So far as I have been able to find out, the house had a normal and tranquil existence—no fires or tornadoes to damage it and no additions or "amputations" to change its design until it was sold to the Indiana State Normal School in order that the site might be used for the new Training School then being planned. The construction on the Training School was started in 1904, so the demolition of the house must have taken place shortly before this.

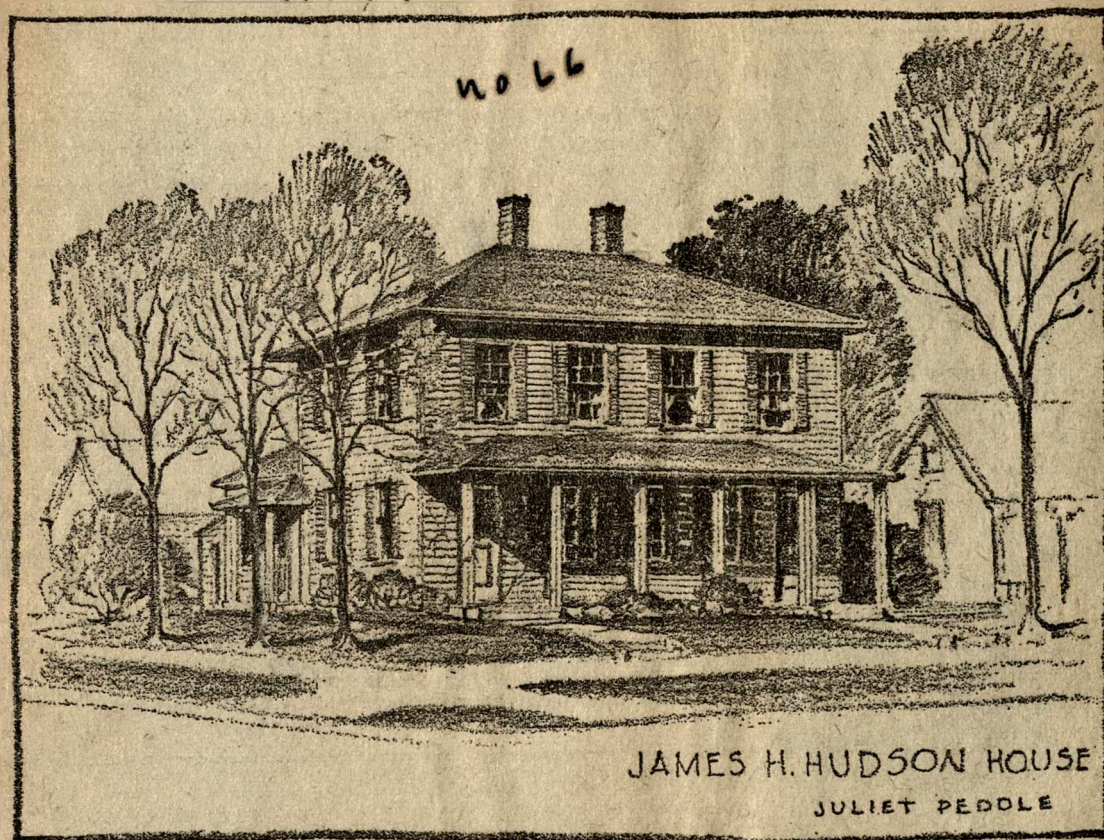
In the Greek Revival period, several different types of houses developed quite distinct from one

another, yet all related in character. The Heustis House is interesting in that it represents one of these types not so common in this part of the country as in the south, and is the only one I have located in this county. This type is characterized by the two-story cubical center portion, which with its two-story columns and portico, suggests the Greek temple which inspired the Greek Revival, and the one-story wings at each side. This type of house was built of various materials depending on the locality, but the brick house with white painted wood columns and cornice as illustrated by the Heustis House, is probably the most usual combination of materials in the southern examples of this kind of a house.

We, who are interested in what Terre Haute looked like in earlier days, are happy that a photograph of this house has been preserved that we may add to our knowledge of the gracious older houses of this community which are no longer left to us to see for ourselves.

EARLY TYPES OF HOMES IN TERRE HAUTE

7212-4/26/42



THE HUDSON HOUSE AT FOURTH AND CHESTNUT.

Drawn By Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

THE JAMES H. HUDSON HOUSE is located at the northwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets.

Family tradition says that this house was built by James H. Hudson in the late forties. This is borne out in the deed records which show that Mr. Hudson bought the property in 1846.

The Hudsons were of English stock and had settled on the eastern coast of Maryland on a land grant from the crown. They were largely seafaring people until this particular branch of the family decided to move west into the new country opening up beyond the mountains. James H.'s father settled in Brookville, Ind., in 1810. The three sons who came to Terre Haute were born in Indiana. They were James H., Major B. and Col. Robert N. Hudson. Upon coming to Indiana, the family moved to Centerville, Ind., near Richmond, where James met Susan Forkner whom he married there. They came to Terre Haute to live soon after their marriage.

In an account of the life of Col. Robert N. Hudson, it says that he came to Terre Haute in 1840 and went to Asbury College (now DePauw University) where he graduated in 1844. I believe the other brothers must have come about the same time, but certainly James came before 1846 when he purchased the above property. His daughter, Miss Emma Hudson, remembers hearing the family refer to an earlier home on Third street,

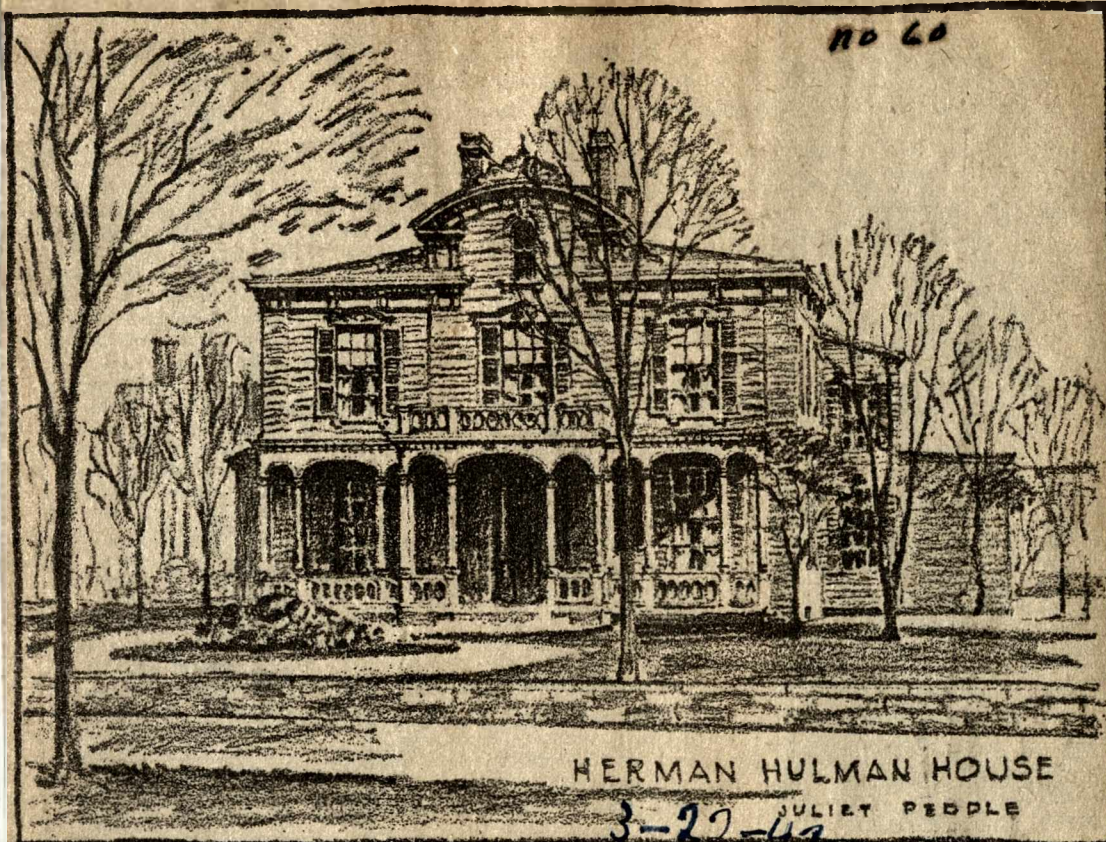
which puts their coming at least a little while before the above house became their home.

In earlier years, Mr. Hudson was an expert sign painter and glazier, but in later years worked in governmental service connected with the distilleries here. He died in 1882. Within the year following his death, his two sons, Lawrence and Frank, also died, leaving his widow and daughter, Emma, alone. They disposed of the house in 1884 and it has passed through a number of hands since then.

The general exterior of the house has not been changed much since the days when the Hudsons lived there, but the setting has, and I have attempted to restore the early setting as described to me by Miss Hudson from her memory of her early home. At that time the house was always painted white and had green blinds. There were also large trees in the yard and flowering shrubs and vines. At the rear there were the usual barn, carriage house, wash house, etc. Characteristic of the period, all of which have disappeared today. It has always had two front doors as it has now. The north one lead into a hall and the south one opened into the living room.

This house was located in a substantial residential area which developed as the town grew toward the east away from the early village which lay along the river front. In this neighborhood lived many of the early builders of our city, a few of whose homes remain today.

TYPES OF EARLY BUILDINGS IN TERRE HAUTE



The Herman Hulman Residence on Ohio Street, Between Sixth and Seventh. The Telephone Building Now Stands There. Drawn by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

THE Herman Hulman house was located on the south side of Ohio street between Sixth and Seventh streets about where the telephone company's building is located now.

This house is said to have been built by John P. Usher, and must have been constructed before 1854 as it appears as the Usher house on the map of that date. Anson C. Potwin had bought the property in 1845 and sold it to Mr. Usher in 1849, so if the house was built by Usher, it would probably have been in 1850 or shortly after.

Mr. Usher was born in 1816 in New York state. He did not have many advantages as a young man, but by dint of his own efforts he acquired a law education and was admitted to the bar. Not long after, he came west where he became a prominent lawyer and held distinguished political offices—among them, attorney-general of state, first assistant secretary of state at Washington, and in 1863, secretary of the interior to succeed Caleb B. Smith in Lincoln's cabinet. In 1869 he sold his house to Herman Hulman. I do not find his name in the directories after this and presume that he moved away from the city at this time. He died in Lawrence, Kan., in 1889.

Mr. Herman Hulman was a native of Lingen, Hanover, being born in 1831. His older brother, F. T. Hulman, had preceded him here and persuaded Herman to come also. He went into his brother's grocery business with him and after his brother and family were drowned in a storm at sea in 1858, he undertook to carry on the business, and his success is demonstrated in the fact that this early business was the foundation of the present large wholesale house of Hulman & Company. He engaged in other enterprises in later years but this was always his principal interest. Mr. Hulman was always public spirited and

generous. Probably his generous support of St. Anthony's hospital is one of his best known benefactions.

Mr. Hulman was married in 1862. In 1864 he purchased "Strawberry Hill" (mentioned earlier in this series as the home of Judge Gookins) and in 1869 he bought the Usher house and occupied it until his death in 1913.

During the last war the house was the headquarters for the Red Cross and from about 1918 to 1920 the Business and Professional Women's Club of Terre Haute used the house as a clubhouse, and for a time had a tea room there. Since 1930 it has been owned by the telephone company whose building stands there today.

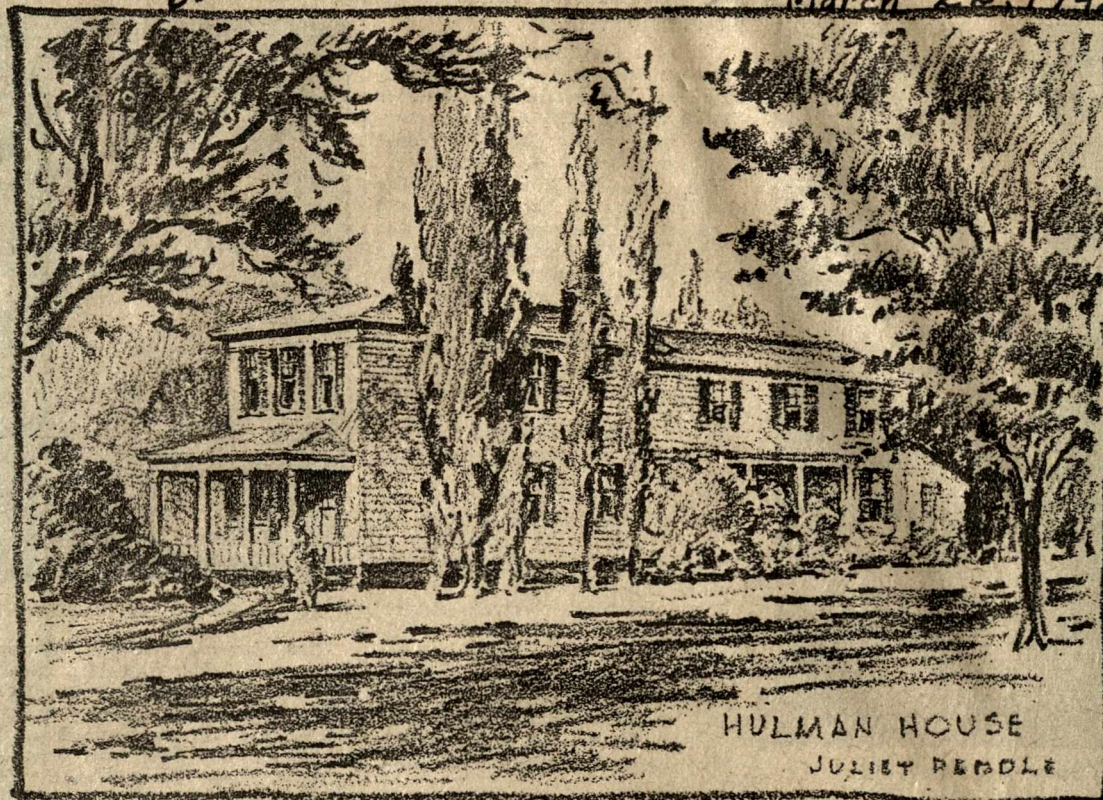
The above illustration was made from a picture of about 1908 except that the small panes in the windows have been restored as shown in a picture in the Atlas of 1874. The house was quite large—there were some sixteen rooms with generous halls and several bathrooms. Mr. Hulman made some changes in the house during his occupancy, adding the music room and several bathrooms, and though I have no confirmation of this, I think he may have added to or changed the front porch which seems a little later in period than the original construction date. It was a well built house and had several marble mantels and all of the door hardware was of silver. Once while traveling in Italy, Mr. Hulman saw a charming little fountain which he liked so well that he had a copy made which he brought home with him and placed on his front lawn. This fountain is now owned by Anton Hulman who has it set up near the pool at his place in the country.

This was one of the interesting house of earlier days in Terre Haute, which the growth of the city has caused to disappear.

Types of Early Houses and Buildings In Vigo County

#60

March 22, 1942



Theodore Hulman Home, Sixth and Park Streets, Built in About 1854. Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

THE Hulman House at 324 South Sixth street is one of the few interesting older houses of Terre Haute which have been well cared for and continue to serve as the homes of the families whose names have become identified with them.

Family tradition says the house has stood in its present location since about 1865 or 1866 when Mr. Theodore Hulman came back from the war and wanted to establish his family in their own home. He owned the whole square block where the house now stands and planned to build a stone house in the center of the lot, but that promised to be a slow process so he used part of a house which was already built as the nucleus of a new house and made such additions as he felt his family required, to produce a place to house them comfortably while the stone house was being built.

As it turned out the stone house was never built. The house he used for their immediate home was one which had been standing approximately on the present site of the physicians' and surgeons' clinic. Mr. William J. Ball owned this house for a number of years and it is marked as the Ball house on the map of 1854. It seems to have been built, however, by Erastus Flint some time shortly before 1846.

An indenture between Erastus Flint and wife and E. C. Biddle dated 1846 describes the house thus:

"On the aforesaid premises is now erected a new and substantial dwelling house, twenty-four feet wide, thirty-four feet deep, two stories high, with addition of one story building twenty-eight feet deep and twenty-four feet wide. In front the building has two parlors connected with folding

doors and a hall seven feet wide, the whole length leading from the front door on (to) the piazza of the rear building which contains also a dining room, kitchen, pantry, etc., with good cellar under whole. Outside venetian blinds are attached to every window in said house."

This description tallies with the size and arrangement of the front portion of the present Hulman house and bears out the tradition that this part, and only this part, was from the house at Sixth and Poplar streets, and the rest was added by Mr. Hulman.

I was surprised to read of venetian blinds outside of the windows, but Miss Hulman tells me that her father always referred to the front windows as venetian windows and called what most of us today call shutters, venetian blinds, so perhaps the house was really equipped with shutters after all instead of the venetian blinds of today.

The records show that Mr. William J. Ball became the owner of the property in 1848 and sold it in 1856 to George Brokaw. Since being moved to the new site, this house has never changed hands and is still occupied by the family of Mr. Theodore Hulman who came to Vigo county around 1850 and long identified himself with business affairs in the community.

The home is still occupied by Misses Anna and Gertrude Hulman and Theodore Hulman, Jr., daughters and son of the original owner.

In addition to its other points of interest it has certain qualities that only time and care can give a house, it has struck roots and become a part of its site with the result that the house and its setting are harmonious and complete.